Bellefonte Republican.

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Established in 1869. "Let us see to it that a Government, of the People, for the People, and by the People, shall not perish from the Earth."---A. LINCOLN.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—No communication published unless accompanied by the real name of the writer.

Correspondents should write upon but one side of the paper, and avoid the use of pale or fancy inks.

EDITORIAL BRIEFS.

MEMORIAL day brought a two inch snow storm to some parts of Michigan.

ANGLERS have been catching many fish in Spring creek since the recent freshet.

How do you like it to be imprisoned in a town like Bellefonte without any intercourse with the outside world?

THIS time it is Cashier Jessup of the Scranton City Bank, who is short in his account $135,000. The bank closed on Saturday.

WHITELAW REID'S salary as minister to France is $17,500. His house rent in Paris is $20,000. Who wouldn't be a foreign minister?

WE observe with pleasure that President Harrison did not follow the example of his immediate predeces or in going fishing on Memorial day.

THE most perfect satisfaction and good feeling exists between President Harrison and Senator Quay, which fact rather disturbs the equanimity of the Democrats.

A DISPATCH to the New York *World* says that a treaty has been agreed upon at Berlin and that it is satisfactory to Americans. Maliteo is to be the king in Samoa and the island is to have home rule. All nations shall have the right to keep such stores there as they deem expedient for the encouragement of trade. That is well. Hurrah for Harrison and Blaine!

THE Philadelphia *Times* announces that Sullivan is out of condition and nothing like as good a man as he used to be. But then we cannot trust the *Times* to tell the truth. If it cannot tell the truth on the subject of the Prohibition question it cannot on others, so we will wait until Sullivan and Kilrain meet in a ring to judge which is the better man, physically considered.

"My Son," said the anxious parent, "I learn with some surprise that you are marked 'deficient' in your French history. I thought you told me that you finished your paper in ten minutes?"

"So I did; but the question was, 'Tell all you know about the history of France.'"

"Ah, I see."—*Harper's Magazine.*

ACCORDING to an article printed in a New York paper a most desperate condition of poverty and distress exists among the miners employed by the Delaware and Lackawanna Mining Company near Scranton. It is a condition worse than Negro slavery used to be, because then the slaves were able to procure at least as much as they wanted to eat white these miners are almost starved to death.

It Is Going to Come.

Bishop Spalding of Peoria, Ill., was one of the orators at the Washington Centennial at Chicago. He spoke on the Mission of this country and what its future would be. He said: There is bound to grow up a new party. It may be slow, for these organizations are tenacious, the Republican and Democratic, but one of them is bound to go away, and we are going to more and more identify politics with morality. Americans know that righteousness is life. We know the worldly temporal blessings of sobriety, of honesty, of thrift, of prudence, and economy. . . . . Now, since we are to create a state of affairs beneficial to all men, we are going to identify more and more politics with morality, because we are going to look more and more to men rather than to things. We are going to look less at our machinery, our crops, and our hogs, and we are going to look at our men, and we are going to understand more and more that not only private persuasion, not only the teaching of the churches, but the power of political influence must be brought to bear upon public morality. In fact, one great question that is going to be forced into politics—we can sneer at it now, but it is going to come—is the question of Prohibition. [Loud applause.] Mark my words. The saloon in America has become a public nuisance. The liquor traffic by meddling with politics and corrupting politics has become a menace and a danger. Those who think and those who love America, and those who love liberty, are going to bring this moral question into politics more and more.

GETTING READY FOR CHURCH.

"Matthew Twain" Tells How His Good Intentions were Frustrated by a Combination of Unfortunate Circumstances.

Contributed to the Daily News.

The minister of our wife's church called on us once and the afternoon was painfully spent in taking a sort of an inventory of our past life. Now we have always felt sort of satisfied with the past and never took an account of stock until this time.

We found many things that were grand and even noble that had been done by us in early life, but we also found a few things wanting.

Among the latter was a lack of interest in church matters. Out of the sixteen hundred and eight Sundays of our existance we could only show receipts for forty-three sermons and one hundred and ten mornings of actual attendance at Sabbath-school.

Our charity receipts did not show up well either; counting donations to, and all we were only able to show a credit of seventy-three cents.

Of course, we have always been poor, but this amount did seem insignificant, and we did not blame the parson for remarking that as a giver of alms we were a failure. We felt the rebuke keenly and promised to do better.

After the good man had secured our promise to come to church the following Sabbath he knelt and offered up a petition in our behalf that made us wince at every other word. He spoke of the poor heathen, of the destitute families at home, and last but not least his own poverty stricken condition, and we felt our seventy-three cents dwindling into insignificance at every fresh appeal.

We made a firm resolve that from that hour we would attend church regularly and become one of its paying members.

When Saturday night came we wound our alarm clock to its fullest extent and set it so as to awaken us at seven o'clock. By mistake we set it at two, and true to its duty it went off at that time and awoke all the family but ourself. We slept until nine the next day.

Then we got up and began with the aid of our wife and the hired girl to get ready for church.

After a hasty breakfast we combed our hair in a careful manner, then put on a clean shirt, forgetting to remove the dirty one. This took up valuable time as it necessitated a re-combing.

Our next move was to find our Sunday shoes. As we had not used the articles since we were at church last this was no easy task. We found one in the attic filled with dried corn and the girl brought the other out from the cellar where it had been used as a receptacle for garden seeds.

The first church bell rang just as we were crawling under the bureau after our collar button, and we began to get excited, thinking we would be late for the sermon.

When we were ready to put on the shoes we found the buttons missing, our wife having taken them off some months previous to supply a scarcity of the article on her own shoes.

She consented to fasten just one button on each in order to hold them until we returned.

The next thing was our silk hat. This was not to be found in a hurry, but after a search of fifteen minutes the girl unearthed it from a pile of tomatoe cans in the loft of the wood shed, where she had carried it when cleaning house last fall.

Being in haste, we clapped the hat on our head and a whole nest of young mice dropped down our back. The next five minutes were spent in trying in an energetic manner to see how quick we could undress without tearing our clothes.

The hired girl cheering us on from the wood box and our wife lending her aid from the top of the piano.

When the mice were duly dispatched and our clothing arranged we brushed our hat and were just starting out the gate when we remembered that we had neglected to shine our shoes which were in a bad condition.

The morning was exceedingly warm and we began to perspire pretty freely as we wielded the brush, and just as we raised our foot to tackle the last shoe our hat fell off, rolled twice over the ash pile and then under the porch.

In trying to get the treacherous thing we slipped and set down in a basin of slacked lime.

Then we got angry and our wife remarked that if we could not get ready for church without swearing we had better remain at home. Just then the one button came off our shoe and we were compelled to tie it with a string.

This we accomplished and we were stooping over the rain barrel washing our hands when our cuff dropped into the barrel. While the girl was fishing for it with the poker we attempted to stoop down to tie our shoe when we heard something snap. It took about two minutes for us to realize what had happened. We at last recognized the fact that the one button on the back part of our pantaloons had parted company with the cloth and now it would be impossible to do more until the damage was repaired.

Neither our wife nor the girl could be persuaded to do any sewing on the Sabbath day. So we fastened the suspender with a pin and started. We were just going to turn the corner of the street as our neighbor's big dog came around the same on a run.

The shock was a surprise to both, but more disastrous to us as it caused the frail fastening of our suspender to give up its grip, and we just backed up against the fence and stood there like a statue until every individual in the town passed us returning from church.

We had spent that whole forenoon in getting ready to attend worship and then after all our trouble and work had only gotten a few feet from our own door and were compelled to stand and hold our clothing on us while all our neighbors were passing on their way home from the same.

This was some time ago and we have not made another effort since and that minister has been wicked and evil minded enough to slur our reputation by telling some of his flock that we are not a person of our word, and that we promised him upon bended knee to come on a certain occasion, and the same time the neighbor saw us on the street corner playing with a dog.

MATTHEW TWAIN.

He was From Johnstown.

Soon the country will be full of poor distressed people from Johnstown. One of these fellows was on Linn street on Tuesday. He appealed to Mrs. Butts for aid. Under the circumstances, she was sorry for him and gave him his dinner.

Mr. Butts was there, too, and didn't believe the fellow was a Johnstown man at all, despite the fact that he said all his family were drowned and he, tired and sick of the place, had fled. Mr. Butts had been reading one of Dickens' stories and concluded to use the characters of the story as an aid to test the man's truthfulness. So, affecting to be well acquainted with Johnstown people, he named one after the other, choosing his names at random from Dickens story, and asked the fellow if he knew them. Of each one the man said he was well acquainted with the individuals named and in each case said that all were drowned.

This of course proved that the man was a fraud and nine in ten of the individuals who say they are from Johnstown and on the strength of that ask for aid can be considered impostors.

The words of the English workman brought before an English court of justice the other day, will perhaps apply to other places as well as England: "Yes, they talk of the workingmen being drunken, but why do they allow it to be made so easy for him to get drunk, and so hard for him to keep sober? Tell me that! Public houses here and public houses there, public houses at every corner and in between as well!" Truly a homely but a serious question that, for every one of us, voters as well as officials, to ask ourselves, "Why do WE allow it to be made so easy for him to get drunk, and so hard for him to keep sober?" And then blame the workingman!—*Catholic Home.*

—The escape of Mr. Daniel Dunkle and wife of Salona is said to have been marvelous. They were carried on a house roof to Mill Hall, arriving there about 3 o'clock in the morning, the roof striking against the residence of Mr. Steam, at the upper end of town. Mr. D. broke in a window and himself and wife were taken from their perilous position by Mr. Stern and wife. Their entire journey and escape were miraculous.

Mr. and Mrs. Weight, of Birmingham, are at present visiting in Bellefonte, this being part of their wedding tour.

A man up in Springfield named David Kinsey succeeded in killing seven out of nine blacksnakes which he found in crossing his field. They averaged 4½ feet in length.

Benjamin Hulick had to get a detective to help him to find what became of a peach and apple orchard he set out lately, near Farmingdale, N. J. Every tree had been transported to a farm some miles away.

A Jackson county, Ga., horse can take off his own saddle and bridle, open his stable door and feed himself.

Are the Lutherans Opposed to the Prohibitory Amendment?

We have noticed in the city daily papers the names of prominent clergymen and others of the Lutheran church who are opposed to the Prohibitory Amendment. These papers have made much of such names, but have not referred to the vast majority of the leading ministers and laymen of that church who favor the Amendment. We will not stop to examine into the correctness of their representations, but to show the true sentiment of this great majority, will quote from the Augsburg Sunday school *Teacher*, than which there is no higher authority in that church, the editorial remarks of H. Louis Baugher, D. D., the editor who is equally eminent in the church and whose conclusions are as worthy of consideration. We recommend them to the attention of all members of the Lutheran church.

When it is remembered that one-fifth of the population of Pennsylvania is Lutheran we will be excused for taking up the space we do in the interest of the Prohibitory Amendment, to be voted on next month, in a periodical that circulates in so many States of the Union. The cause is that of humanity. The interests involved are temporal and eternal, and concern those who are now in our Sunday schools, and those of their age, more perhaps than any other class. We hardly expect to save drunkards, but we may keep the rising generation from becoming drunkards. We may not be able to recover the thousands of already blasted lives and homes, but we may prevent thousands more from being blasted. *Bomfort's Wine and Spirit Circular*, an organ of the trade, says:

"Its all very well for the wine and spirit trade to quiet its apprehensions by reverting to the majorities against Prohibition in Michigan, Texas, Tennessee, Oregon and West Virginia elections, but the fact is still apparent that the sentiment against our business is constantly growing in this country and gaining friends among the more substantial element in our population. The question is a grave one, and the sooner we appreciate fully the hold it is securing on the public mind and conscience the better.

It is to most of its followers what the slavery question was to its adherents—a great moral question. The good that alcohol does is seldom referred to; the harmful effects following its abuse are seen by all the world. To check this abuse is the aim of the conservative classes, and, hoping to find a remedy in Prohibition, they are rapidly falling into its ranks. We all are familiar with society's complaints against the liquor traffic. We realize that there is good ground for many of these complaints. We deplore these facts, but stand helpless and without a word of advice to those who would correct them. Herein lies our weakness. We are without a policy. We see young men becoming drunkards, but we offer no remedy. We see old men turning to common sots, but we offer no remedy. We see the scum of society all flocking into the retail liquor business, but we offer no remedy. We see these men gain control of city governments, but we offer no remedy. We see the retail business dragged down to the level of the bawdy house, and little hells are operated in public places under liquor licenses, but we offer no remedy."

Such is the traffic, described by those in it, which the amendment proposes to prohibit. "Young men becoming drunkards," "old men, turning to common sots," "the scum of society all flocking into the retail liquor business," and "these men gain control of city governments," "the retail liquor business dragged down to the level of the bawdy houses," and "little hells operated in public places under liquor licenses," and the trade, says, "we offer no remedy." This is a truthful confession, and whilst it does not tell the half, it tells enough. Not by the trade but by the Legislature, upon the overwhelming petitions and investigations of lovers of mankind, a remedy is now offered; it is the prohibitory amendment. Whoever votes for it does what he can at present, does what the opportunity offers, to remedy so baleful a state of things. Whoever votes against the amendment votes to *continue the traffic above described.* Read the extract from *Bonfort's Circular* again; and then, before God who has said, "thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and in view of *home*, yours and others, can you vote against the Amendment? Can you fail to vote for it?

An Address to the Voters of Lancaster County.

This address issued by a committee of Lancaster county gentlemen to the voters of that county, is profitable reading for all voters, as the same condition of affairs exists throughout the country.

LANCASTER, June 1.—The following has been issued to the voters of this county by the committee:

The friends of the liquor traffic, in order to defeat the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment prohibiting the liquor traffic in Pennsylvania, are industriously circulating the statement that the adoption of the amendment will largely increase the burden of taxation. The statement is utterly without any foundation, in fact; on the contrary, the legalized liquor traffic to-day causes a larger proportion of the existing taxation necessary for the expenditures of the county than all other cases combined.

Tax-payers, look at the figures for 1888 of Lancaster county! Stephen Grissinger, treasurer of Lancaster county, in his published report for the year ending December 31, 1888, acknowledges the receipt by him for the county during 1888 from liquor licenses of the sum of $9,558,75 paid out for commissioner's orders during the year.

Turning to the published report of John Gingrich, A. B. Worth and Jacob W. Leber, county commissioners for last year, we find that this sum of $191-291,75 paid out during the year is made up of the following items:

Aldermen, Justices and constables	$7,518,87
Inquests and post mortems,	2,846,12
Court expenses,	37,134,75
Charitable and penal institutions	72,127,17
Total of these expenses	$119,626.91
All other expenses	71,663.84

The Board of Public Charities of Pennsylvania, whose official duty it is to investigate the causes of crime and pauperism, said in their official report for 1872: "The most prolific source of diseases, poverty and crime is intemperance. In our hospitals, as well as our almshouses and prisons, a large proportion of the inmates have reached the refuge in which they are found by way of habitual intoxication. We have spoken of intemperance as a fruitful source of pauperism and crime; it is doubtless the cause of nine tenths of all the idleness and vice which afflict society." What was true in 1872, is true in 1889. Nine tenths of $119,626.91 is $107,664:22, Therefore, the liquor traffic is responsible for $105,664.72 of the expenses of Lancaster county.

Therefore, according to the official reports of our county officers, the tax payers of Lancaster county received $9,558.-75 from the liquor traffic, and on the other hand were compelled to pay out for the result of the liquor traffic $107,-664.22. In other words, the liquor traffic instead of reducing taxes by the license fees, paid, really added nearly ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS to the taxes of Lancaster county That is, every tax payer last year was compelled by reason of the existence of the liquor traffic to pay twice as much taxes as he would have paid if there had been no legalized liquor traffic in existence to fill the county with pauperism and crime.

Therefore, the above figures plainly show that prohibition of the liquor traffic will reduce taxes and not increase them. Tax-payers of Lancaster county! *vote for the Constitutional Amendment on the 18th of June*, and thus reduce taxes and at the same time protect your homes and secure peace and prosperity within our borders.

About Agricultural Colleges.

That well informed paper, the Pittsburg *Times*, prints this information relative to agricultural colleges, which may be true, but more likely it is not. It says: The agricultural colleges and schools are a failure throughout the country so far as they prepare students for farm work. They equip professors and the soil receives very little of the intended benefits. It is said the Agricultural Department at Washington will soon issue reports on the subject that will be instructive on this and other points. One suggestion will be that the requirements of admission shall be lowered to meet the work of the country district schools, and that the curicula shall be restricted to those studies which bear directly upon practical farm work. In this way, it is hoped, the tendency will be to fit young men for agricultural pursuits instead of to draw them away from the farms, as at present.

Roman Catholics on the Amendment.

The I. C. B. U. *Journal*, of Philadelphia, tells why it supports the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment as follows.

Our position is just this. We are a Catholic Total Abstainer. We are one of the founders of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America. The only Philadelphia founder now living.

That Union besought the Council of Baltimore a few years ago to speak words of approval and of encouragement. It did so. It commanded the Catholic liquor dealer to observe the Lord's Day and forbid, under "special condemnation" the selling or saloon drinking of liquor or beer on Sunday. It advised Catholics to abandon the business and seek a more becoming way of making a living. The Total Abstinence Union declared these words to have been inspired by Divine Wisdom and rejoiced thereat. It declared absolute non participation in the liquor traffic would tend to the elevation of our people and good of the country.

Now with a pledge on us, publicly taken on bended knee, to abstain from all intoxicating liquor and to discountenance the cause and practice of intemperance and the drinking customs of society, would you, non-abstainers, not have a mighty low opinion of our fidelity to our pledge and our public professions for past seventeen years and more, to now, when the day of battle with the Rum traffic comes on in our State to go and vote with it after our Church has condemned it. Why your detestation of us could never equal our detestation of ourselves. The sight of our boys and girls would make our heart a hell and we would crawl through the streets of dear old Philadelphia and its very stones would rise in judgment against us

We cannot do so. It is impossible. We must be true to our convictions, accord with the Church's advice and be loyal to the Union we helped to found. Others may go their way moved by principle or policy.

They have no control over us nor are we moved by fear or subserviancy or rewards to follow. We must follow the Right as we see it and are striving to gain as many to go with us as our words can move.

We cannot be silent. It is the first call to duty the State has placed on us to answer her honestly whether we desire her to continue to legalize the Rum traffic. We MUST answer her NO. Our Church has condemned the traffic. Our Union has declared the Saloon "the enemy." Our convictions as well as loyalty to Church, State and Union debar us from voting for the saloon. Silence now would be moral cowardice and may God always give us strength to avert such a self abasement as that.

It matters not to us whether the Amendment is adopted or not. Were defeat as plain as the sun, vote for it we should. When adopted, as it is to be, like Robert Emmet, we will "glory in the achievement." Is there one among you who would have us to do otherwise? Though you may not agree with us would you not detest us were we to act contrary to our convictions.

GENERAL NOTES.

Valentine, Neb., has an Indian hod carrier.

East Norwich, L. I., has a little red-haired darkey.

A little boy named James Tilton, in Mount Carmel, Ill., died recently from a wound inflicted by a slate pencil by one of his scholmates.

A Philadelphia store sells a Cleveland and Thurman lithograph for 10 cts. and the Harrison and Morton picture, made just the same, for 25 cents.

A dozen boys, rendered insane by excessive cigarette smoking, have been admitted to the Napa (Cal.) Hospital for the Insane within a short time.

An Atlantic paper describes the song of the locust as "a cross between a frog pond chorus and a tintinnabulation in one's ears of an overdose of quinine."

Tin and glass have found a rival in paper as a material for making kerosene oil cans. The latter, it is claimed, will not rust and leak like tin or crack like glass.

Philadelphia had a noted doctor whose name was Physic. The names of Keen, the surgeon: Gruel, Friend, Harthshorne, Musser, Pepper the Provost, Seltzer and Trotter are also found in her medical directory.

Death from misadventure is the verdict returned in the inquest of an English laborer who met his death by sucking one of a number of pheasants' eggs laid about the grounds of his employer for the purpose of killing vermin.

Poetry.

WHO WILL CARE FOR MOTHER NOW.

BY CHAS. C. SAWYER.

[During one of the battles of the rebellion, among many other noble fellows that fell, was a young man who had been the only support of an aged and sick mother for years. Hearing the surgeon tell those who were near him that he could not live, he placed his hand across his forehead, and with a trembling voice said, while burning tears ran down his fevered cheeks, "Who will care for mother now?"]

Why am I so weak and weary?
See how faint my heated breath,
All around to me seems darkness
Tell me, comrades, is this death?
Ah! how well I know your answer:
To my fate I meekly bow,
If you'll only tell me, truly,
Who will care for mother now?

CHORUS.

Soon with angels I'll be marching,
With bright laurels on my brow;
I have for my country fallen,
Who will care for mother now?

Who will comfort her in sorrow?
Who will dry the falling tear?
Gently smooth her wrinkled forehead?
Who will whisper words of cheer?
Even now I think I see her
Kneeling, praying for me! How
Can I leave her in her anguish?
Who will care for mother now?

Let this knapsack be my pillow,
And my mantle be the sky;
Hasten, comrades, to the battle,
I will like a soldier die.
Soon with angels I'll be marching,
With bright laurels on my brow;
I have for my country fallen,
Who will care for mother now?

Our Story Teller'

UNKNOWN.

THE INTERESTING STORY OF CAPTAIN DYKE'S DAUGHTER.

There's a little bunch of graves huddled very closely together in one corner of the Santown cemetery that nobody but myself knew anything about.

It used to be that a great many people knew all about them. And many and many a scowling and angry look used to be thrown at them out of all imaginable kinds and colors of eyes of men and women alike. For, as far as I am able to see, our women are precisely as quick to revenge and as slow to forgive as our men—in spite of the fine theories that are daily spun by speculators and impractical people. And this must be the case upon any broad, philosophic view. If women were more merciful and forgiving than men—say in this generation—wouldn't these qualities be "evened up" in the next generation among their children?

I used to feel angry at these graves myself. For there is no use in trying to conceal the fact that we do pursue our enemies beyond the grave—precisely as we follow our friends! Only we are ashamed to confess the former, while we boast of the latter sentiment.

But this feeling wore away after awhile. And when it came to be decoration time I used to strip all the white rose-bushes that grow down the whole length of my south garden fence and tie them up in bunches to put on those forty-two little closely-huddled graves, there in the corner of the cemetery, among the paupers and other unknown dead of this place.

At first I was a little doubtful about it and so I slipped in early, before it was fairly daylight and while nobody was yet astir. And when in the morning, all the people of the town came out in their carriages with their flowers, I stood under that little maple tree yonder and watched them as they passed the rebel graves. But nobody seemed to care anything about it, although nobody had ever seen flowers there before. But every year when our bright, blue uniformed "guards" and rifles, and "light infantry" marched gallantly out to fire volleys over the graves of men whom they knew only as they know history—behold! I had these rebel graves right prettily decorated, too. And finally there grew up a fashion of firing a salute over these narrow, close and unknown graves—after the firing had been done in honor of our own soldier dead. I don't know who did it first. I think it was done by mistake at first—a young company of boys who had grown up since our war, and didn't know precisely where to draw the line maybe. But, in fact, that line is getting so dim now that very few people know where to draw it at this day. And I'm glad of it. Although my father always has the honor of the first salute that is fired—he having been a veteran of the Mexican war and of the war for the Union both.

Well, one day when I was putting my white roses over those graves—after I had put the red roses on our own—and I had a whole wheelbarrow full of them and I heaped up almost as high as your head—I heard some one behind me ask in a very sweet, low voice what graves were these that I was decorating now?

I turned round quickly for I knew it was a lady who spoke. And I have always made it a rule to be very polite and attentive to women. For in my position, if you disoblige a woman she can make more trouble for you before the board than a dozen men could or would make. For a man will quarrel such things out with you on the spot. But a woman will not only scold you there and then; she will hunt up her influential lady friends and go with them in a body to the board and never stop till they secure a promise to have you discharged. I've had forty such promises made and broken against me, but I was a good man in my office and could not be easily replaced, and this the board knew very well.

So I turned quickly and lifted my hat politely, and said that these were a few graves of rebel soldiers who had died here in the hospital during the war, and that we had made a practice of putting a few flowers over their graves—not just decorating, like we did our own, you know.

For I was not quite certain she had come to scold me about it, as the practice was then new and not well settled as it is now. Then she smiled sadly, and I got a good look at her and saw that she was not so pretty, but what is called "interesting," by which, I suppose, is meant those qualities that make you like some people without regard to their looks. And I was deeply interested in this young woman from the first.

"Would you mind letting me make some additions to your decorations here?' she asked, a little bit timidly, but with a sort of dignity and self-poise that seems to belong on the south side of La Belle Riviere.

"N-n-n-o!" I said, somewhat hesitatingly, while a sudden thought of small rebel flags dashed into my mind. "Not if it was—was—uh! quite appropriate," I drawled out in some confusion—not wishing to offend her, nor yet daring to commit myself. Nobody knows the delicate responsibilities of the chief sexton in a large cemetery.

"You shall be the judge," she continued after a moment. And with that she waved her parasol. And immediately an express-wagon drove up with a large square box in it. And when the lid was lifted, behold! a great many wreaths of that long, dreary, gray, tearful-looking Spanish moss that even the Indians, unimaginative as they are, accepted as an emblem of mourning.

"Do you think there will be any objection?" she said, looking anxiously at me, and with so much eager, fearful, timid anxiety and suspense in her face as to overcome all my prudence and blurt out!

"Not a bit And if there is, I'll take it all on myself. My father lies right over there where you see those red roses by the big monument! He was the oldest and the first of all the Union soldiers buried here. And if I don't object, I'd like to know who'll be the first to open his mouth."

I was so warm about it—for I always was an impulsive fellow, and this young woman interested me more and more every half minute—that I did not at first see the tears of gratitude that came into her eyes. But with that promptness and womanly dignity of bearing that enables women of that locality to do things that other women can not do—she came two steps toward me and gave me her hand.

"And my father," she said, with her voice all broken and faltering and tearful, "lies in one of those graves that you have been decorating out of your own goodness of heart, your own noble generosity of character."

I don't remember precisely what I said. But I dropped her pretty little hand before she even began to take it away, and ran and got one of the big rustic chairs for her, for I was afraid she might faint. I have seen women faint in this cemetery. And I never know what to do for them, and I am always afraid they will never come round again.

And while I was disposing the wreaths as gracefully as I could—hanging them from some maple branches that I had trimmed out not long since—she asked me what I had known of the men who lay there with no letter to tell of them? And I answered as well as I could—having seen every man of them as they were brought out in their poplar boxes. For we have a good rule in our cemetery, and have had it ever since the former great man of our town, old Fortune Clover, came to in his coffin in the cemetery, and startled every body in the way he did.

Not only that, but I went on to point out each grave, and to tell what I remembered of the occupant, until I came to one with his right arm off at the shoulder. It was not off in this war I had understood—but—

"What was he like?" she said, starting and staring in such a way that I went up close to her chair, fearing a faint, and knowing by instinct, that this was the very man she sought for.

"His hair was brown and curled a little, and had what we call a cow-lick at the right side of the forehead—because all the hair there lay back off the forehead as if it had been wet and brushed back and up with a brush, or as if a cow's tongue had smoothed it back as they lick the hair about on the coats of their young—begging your pardon. And I had an old leaf of the hospital book with his name on it.—And I—"

Have you got it now? Do you remember what it is? Did you keep it? She was all of a tremble, and so eager that I wouldn't have disappointed her for the world. And if I had known what name it was she wanted, and it has been different from the name on my memorandum book, I think I should have shut my eyes to the record and spoken the name she wanted. For such a deception could do no harm! And what an amount of sad satisfaction it would prove in all such cases.

"But I said his name was down on the book as Dykes—Captain Jim Dykes of Kentucky—Breckinridge's division. And about the regiment and company—"

But she was down on her knees before I had even got that far—and clinging to the grass, and kissing the big bunch of white roses that I had put there, an hour before. And I was glad it was the prettiest and the biggest bunch of white roses that I had put anywhere. For she couldn't help noticing that I must have cared for this grave a little more than for any other—and that would gratify her as soon as she could have time to think of it! But I let her alone, and pretended to be busy with the other graves—getting that weary, dreary, gray Spanish moss to fluttering and swinging in the wind, like a funeral knot on a door knob.

After awhile she got up and came to and said that she knew my name was Ellett, and that my people were the Kentucky Elletts! She had heard that already. Because the newspapers—when I began decorating these graves at first—had made some very flattering mention of me, and what they were pleased to call my magnanimity—which is another name for being a man, I suppose.

"And I know that you'll do what I'm going to ask," she went on, smiling through her tears. "For your father lying over there under the red roses, and mine here under the white, where messmates in that far-off Mexican war, that we used to hear about, before this war fell upon us."

And was so wonderstruck and confused with this statement, and thinking how all the time I had thought so much about him, and had put him as near to my father as the rules of the ground would permit! And how I had began this decorating chiefly through thinking what a noble-looking man he was in his coffin, and how there must be those who would always grieve for not knowing where he was buried, that I hardly heard what she had to tell me about taking care of this grave, and what and how I should be paid for it.

But I did remember what she said about going home again. And I wouldn't hear a word of it till she went with me to see my mother, only a little way across from the cemetery yonder! for mother knew all the Dykes, and could tell you their whole history from the time when they came from North Carolina with the Boones, almost.

And when I had taken her over to mother, and she had got such a warm hearty welcome—not any kissing at cheeks like people do nowadays when they hate each other and would rather take a dose of quinine any time, but after the old ways that suits us plain people best—she concluded to stay a few days with us, to see about moving her father.

But she never moved him. There were his comrades, you know! And you could almost think the Spanish moss swaying a negative protest at the proposed taking away of the leader of these who must remain there unclaimed forever.

But we lengthened her stay—on and on, by one and another device of improvements of the ground about these unknown dead American soldiers—and, finally finding that she was an orphan, I—well, I persuaded her to marry me and to stay with me where we could watch and tend the graves of those two old comrades of one war—foes of another—but camped together in peace at last and forever more. H. W. TAYLOR.

Hello. Is this 257? Oh doctor! my husband wants to go down to business, but I tell him this weather is only fit for beasts! Won't you come over and persuade him to stay indoors?

Husband: You want a bonnet and I want a pair of trousers, and I have only got ten dollars. Wife (sobbing): 'You don't suppose I can get a bonnet for ten dollars, do you?

IN 1989: Judge—It has been clearly proven, prisoner at the bar, that you siezed this lady, who was a total stranger to you, and hugged and kissed her in a violent and unseemly manner. Have you any explanation to offer before sentence is passed upon you? Prisoner—I—I—thought it was my wife. Soprano chorus by the jury—We don't believe it.

BLINKS' COACHMAN (colored)—"I t'ought you sayed yoah folks was so dog on rich." Jinks' Coachman (Celtic)—"So they are, ye black devil." Blinks' Coachman—"Huh! I guess not. I looked in de winder las' night an' seen two ob de young ladies playin' on de same pianny. Guess you all has to economize."

The largest and most complete line of suitings now on exhibition on our counters that has ever been shown by us. Suits made to order at the lowest prices.
MONTGOMERY & Co., Tailors.

Judge Agnew Pays his Respects to a few Lawyers.

Judge Daniel Agnew addressed the following to the Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette*.

SIR—The communication, "It is bad law," in your paper of the 28th of May, says 1,000 lawyers oppose the prohibition amendment. This is not true as to the signatures appended. Only 70 Pittsburg lawyers out of a bar of about 500 sign it. Only 350 Philadelphia lawyers out of a bar of 900 sign it. If it be meant that so many in the state are opposed, it is answered by over 10,000 ministers of the gospel, their equals in all moral questions.

The reasons given by the lawyers are weaker than their numbers. They said the amendment is unfit for a constitution which leaves all police regulation to legislation. This is palpably incorrect in two respects. First, they seem to have no broader notion of the police power of a state than the commonest police regulations. But what say the highest authorities? Says Justice Miller, of the supreme court of the United States, after stating that the power in its very nature is incapable of definition and limitation. "Upon it depend the security of social order, the life and health of the citizen, the comfort of existence in a thickly-populated community, the enjoyment of private social life, and the beneficial use of property."

Says Mr. Cooley in his work on the constitution of its "extent and bounds" that it "like that of taxation pervades every department of business, and reaches to every interest and every subject of profit and enjoyment."

Says Blackstone, it is the "due regulation of domestic order of the kingdom." Now these rights of persons are the very subject of a large part of the first article of the constitution—the declaration of rights. What constitutes a state? Men, not things. Hence the protection of persons, property, happiness and the social relations, is the great purpose of a constitution. What is the grand end and purpose of the prohibitory amendment? It is the protection of these very things, persons, property, happiness, social relations of families, friends and community, against the consequences of drunkeness, the outpit of the saloon. What is a greater subject of state protection than these very subjects, stated above by Justice Miller? What is a more important subject of state regulation than the right to sell and the places to sell that which concerns society and the rights of men in the highest degree? Thus it is clear beyond cavil, of every right-thinking man, be he doctor, divine or lawyer, that the prohibitory amendment is a most fit subject for the constitution.

Again, does not every good lawyer know that the constitution was a subject of progressive institution? It began in England, where the fundamental provisions of the American constitutions originated, by successive steps, just as parliament, from time to time, asserted the rights of the people against the royal prerogatives. When they were embodied in the American constitutions provisions were added required by our circumstances. From time to time these originals were amended as occasion showed their necessity. Do not these lawyers know of the additions made from time to time to our Pennsylvania constitution, as growth, progress and changes of circumstances demanded? The constitution of 1776 was a heterogeneous instrument without order; consisting of many huddled-together particulars. The constitution of 1790 was a great improvement, produced by the evident requirements of a people newly clothed with self-government. This was followed by that of 1838, when many new provisions suited to circumstances were added. Even this did not last. Then came the four amendments of 1857, and the three of 1864, to correct particular evils. All these did not suffice, for in 1873 it was found necessary to make a new constitutition out and out, providing for a vast variety of matters found necessary. This new constitution embraced many more particulars, but actually added these new articles, of 33, 13 and 12 sections: The third relating to legislation, the 16th to private corporations and the 17th to railroads and canals.

It would take too much space to enumerate, but let anyone read these articles and he will find many sections far less important to the public good than the prohibitory amendment.

Again, do not all good lawyers know that the constitution of the United States has been amended in particulars as circumstances required—ten in 1789, one in 1794, one in 1803, and after the rebellion the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth made necessary by the abolition of slavery. When these gentlemen say the definitions of criminal offenses are to be left to the legislature, had they forgotten treason is precisely defined and the consequences of conviction stated in the United States constitution provides for bribery of different kinds, the corrupt solicitation of votes and the purging of an officer by his oath.

When these lawyers say the prohibitory amendment is unfit for the constitution, do they not know that no anti-liquor law has ever stood? The ink is scarcely dry until the liquor interest has begun its effort to repeal, and has succeeded. Witness the acts of 1846, 1855, and 1872. With millions of money raised by the liquor interests, what other result can happen than agitation in the assembly and in the courts. At this very hour they are at work in the supreme court.

What subject is more important to the public than the liquor question? It concerns the lives, health, happiness, reputation of men and families, the social order, public prosperity, peace, safety and common life of the people; taxation, administration of law, and erection and maintenance of prisons, workhouses, almshouses, hospitals and institutions of purely public charity, and it enters into every town, township, city and county of the state.

When these gentlemen say the amendment is unfit to be put into the constitution, what is the result? They ignore all history, the nature and extent of the police power, the progress of civilization, the changes in the circumstances of the people, the necessity of constitutional adaptation, popular growth in knowledge, number, improvement, virtue and humanity. The simple upshot is, these gentlemen are opposed to prohibition itself. This is the true question, and they are met by morality, religion, charity, physiology, virtue and the best interests of the state. In truth, never was there a weaker effusion of the brain of liquor opposition than the paper I have commented on.

DANIEL AGNEW.

AN ADDRESS.

TO THE WOMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The drink traffic is a menace to the sanctity of your homes, the safety of your sons and the honor of your daughters.

Years of patient and self-sacrificing work has brought an opportunity to strike this bitter enemy a deadly blow at the ballot box. If the ballot belonged to you the result would be assured. Though powerless to record your hatred of the business by casting a vote against it, you are mighty to shape the result.

Arise then in the majority of your power, and strive for all you hold most dear.

No one on earth knows better than you what infinite wrong the drink traffic has done your sex.

It has entered homes and left them desolate. It has taken shoes from children's feet, and the last blanket from many a bed. It has given rags for clothing, and robbed family tables of wholesome food. It has changed loving husbands into cruel brutes; dutiful sons into wandering vagabonds, and fair daughters into out-casts of the earth. It has robbed faithful wives of the happiness of home and the light of hope.

Are you sheltered in warmth, comfort and security?—then have pity on the vast multitude of women who are sufferers without fault.

Are your children so hedged from temptation, and girt about with safeguards, as to fear no harm?—then open your hearts to the distress of the pallid and tatterec army of drunkard's children who swarm in the by-ways of your towns and cities, shivering on the threshold of a comfortless life, robbed of innocence and mirth and joy by strong drink.

For you all—a time has come as it may never come again. Then lay aside your fears and scruples. Vow, every one of you, to send to the polls a man to cast a vote to engrave in the hard lines of the Constitution, your individual everlasting condemnation of the enemy of your peace.

Every woman can influence one, many can send more. Do not rest or be diverted by aught else until this duty to God, humanity, and yourselves is done. Use your influence in season and out of season, at home, in the street, and market place—everywhere to secure votes. Do not say let my neighbor do it. The duty is yours. Perform it nobly, justly, fearlessly, and the roses of June shall garland a victory that will gladden woman kind forever.

HENRY W. PALMER, Chairman.

In a country like ours so fitted with magazines, newspapers and books, it would seem as though there should be no one who would allow themselves to be without books, papers and magazines to read. Yet there are thousands who hardly see the millions of beautiful works of literature and art which everywhere abound much less read them. There are so many minds which seem to be a desert, a region destitute of a single noble thought or asperation, that they move about among a flood of good things and never gather a single golden thought to beautify and enoble their lives. We have often marvelled at this, we have often tried to plant a flower in a mind so destitute of beauty, but so often it withers and dies that we wonder if any amount of cultivation could have made such a being other than they are. How fortunate that all are not thus, else where would be the dividing line, that would separate men from the grosser animals. To those who desire to be instructed, to those who can destroy a thing of beauty, who can appreciate a magazine that seeks to elevate and instruct, we can recommend THE COSMOPOLITAN. The June number we have before us beautifully illustrated and filled with articles that cannot fail to interest every intelligent mind, Terms; 25 cts. a number. $2.40 per year. Office 363 Fifth Avenue, New York.

How's This!

We offer one hundred dollars reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.
F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.
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E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier, Toledo, National Bank, Toledo, O.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

We have the June number of that most excellent magazine, The Century. We would like to tell you all the good things we find in it but we have not the room, and so we only say it is full of the best that our day can produce, anyone who wants to be up to the time or wants to be entertained, or has intelligence enough, to appreciate the beautiful in literature and art, will find in the Century that which will please the eye, instruct the mind and drive away loneliness from the most secluded spot on the face of the earth. Here is a little piece of poetry we clip from it over the name of George Birds eye:

Address The Century, 33 east 17th St. New York.

Disarming an Unseen Foe.

"This is sometimes a parado," as Hamlet says. Since however, the people of America and other lands have been enabled to pit Hostetters Stomach Bitters against that unseen foe, malaria, it is no longer a paradox, but an easy possibility. Whenever malaria evolves its misty venom to poison the air, and decaying unwholesome vegetation impregnates the water, there, in the very stronghold of miasma, is the auxiliary potent to disarm the foe and assure efficient protection. Fever and ague, bilious remittent, dumb ague and ague cake, no matter how tenaciously they have fastened their clutch on the system, are first forced to relax their grasp and eventually to abandon it altogether. But it is its preventive force that should chiefly recommend the Bitters to persons dwelling in malaria cursed localities, for it is a certain buckler of defense against which the enemy is powerless. Cures, likewise, dyspepsia, rheumatism, kidney and bilious ailments.

"The Charleston News and Courier" tells Mr. Royall that he can never be elected to Congress on his platform of the repeal of negro suffrage. This is its reason:

Whether they vote or not, the negroes make good counters, and give the Southern States a voice in the Electoral College and Congress which they could not enjoy if the negroes were disfranchised.

This is so delightfully frank that comment would seem to be necessary, and we have only this to say, that this is a republican form of government, that the presence of a large class as there is in the negro's of the south which, only, form a basis of representation, but are not allowed to have their votes counted, is an outrage upon the people of all the states that calls for the attention of our law makers.

Some remedy ought to be found either that these votes shall be counted as they are cast, or the representation of the south fixed upon the basis of its white population. The south will some day suffer for the great wrong they are doing the republican government. It is creating a condition of mob rule that even the whites of the south will some day pray God they may be relieved from. There will be a day of judgment for the south.

A Sound Legal Opinion.

E. Baimbridge, Munday Esq., County Atty. Clay Co. Texas, says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life."

Mr. D. I Wilcoxson of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died had it not been for Electric Bitters.

This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequaled. Price 50c, and $1 at W. C. Keplinger & Co's store.

More Improvements.

A. G. Morris, Esq., has purchased the extensive lime stone quaries, on the Armor farm at a consideration unknown to us. As the purchaser stands at the head of the list both as an expert and a substantial business man we are much pleased to record the fact that he has become the owner, being confident that he will develop the property to its utmost capacity.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. C. Keplinger & Co.

A BAPTIST WOMAN MINISTER.

Rev. May C. Jones, the first woman to be ordained by the Close Communion Baptists, has had charge for two years of the church at Spokane Falls, Washington Territory. Under her ministry many new members have been added, and the Sunday school has more than quadrupled its number of pupils. The church is prospering both spiritually and financially, and is about to erect a new building to accommodate its increased congregation. Last year, the church, after several months' experience of Mrs. Jones as "supply," decided with only two dissenting votes, to install her as their regular pastor. The Home Mission Society, upon which the Spokane church had been dependent for half the pastor's salary, refused to recognize a woman as a minister, and withdrew their support. The congregation have been enabled to do without it, and have this year raised Mrs. Jones's salary from $1,000 to $1,200. Mrs. Jones was ordained in 1882, without a dissenting vote, by the First Baptist Church of Seattle, sitting in council with six of seven ministers, who were there in attendance upon the Baptist Association of Puget Sound and British Columbia. Chief-Justice Greene acted as moderator of the council.

The reports from the interior and western sections of the States are most encouraging. Meetings are well attended and enthusiastic and excellent organizing work is being done. The tides are flowing toward the Amendment with steadily increasing volume. But the indications are that the liquor interest is centering its operations in the great cities and building its hopes largely on the votes it expects to control there. If the Amendment is defeated it will be the large cities that will largely contribute to this disaster.

The other day a careless, and perhaps drunken, driver left a wagon loaded with blasting powder and dynamite standing in the streets. The officers of the law very properly interposed. But was not this interfering with his personal liberty? Yes, just as much as it is interfering with one's personal liberty when we say that he may not keep a nuisance and a danger in the form of a saloon, or that he may not make himself a danger and a nuisance by loading himself with what is far worse than dynamite.

We have on our table a copy of the *Catholic Standard* published at 505 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. Hardy & Mahoney, proprietors, Geo. Wolf, editor. The *Standard* is a fifty six column paper, well printed in clear readable type As its name indicates, it is devoted to the Catholic religion, and has the official endorsement of Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia. It is one of the best religious papers published in the State. It cannot fail to be of interest to all good Catholics, and may be profitably read by all Christians of all denominations. We welcome it to our table, and hope it may long remain a constant visitor. We recommend it to the attention of all who are fond of good reading, it is so made up as to be a very interesting journal, filled with pure thought, spreading refined literature broadcast, pure as the virgin snow which falls on the hills and valleys of our mountain homes. Terms, $2.50 per year; address as above

A LYING SPIRIT.

JUDGE C. R. M'CARTHY, HUNTINGDON, PA.

As we read the predictions of the Philadelphia *Times*, *Press*, and the leading papers of our State, setting forth that the Amendment will be defeated on the 18th of June by 100,000 or more, we are reminded of the lying spirit that entered into the prophets in the days of Jehoshaphat, when he joined in affinity with the wicked Ahab. This wicked king wanted to be deceived, he wanted to believe a lie—and to accommodate him a lying spirit was allowed to enter into the prophets and following their advice he lost his life.

So it is to-day with the brewers, distillers and liquor dealers, they want to believe a lie. They want the Amendment to be defeated by at least 100,000, and to gratify their desire, some of these papers named volunteer to play the part of the false prophets. In proof of what I say, the Philadelphia *Times*, of Saturday's issue, says: "We give in to-day's paper the views of a number of representative men in the various sections of the State on the Prohibition issue. The men applied to were selected without regard to political affiliations and without knowledge of their convictions as to the propriety of Constitutional Prohibition, and the answer may be taken as pretty clearly indicating the present drift of public sentiment on the question." To show how untruthful and unreliable his statements are, his correspondent at this place interviewed eight of our citizens, four against the Amendment and four in favor of it, and fully knowing the sentiments of all of them before he approached them. The opinions of the four liquor men were published at length while the others went into the waste basket, for the reason that their views did not suit his purpose. A number of opinions purporting to be from representative men in different parts of the State are published in connection with Huntingdon. But all against the Amendment, so we may be able to measure their untruthfulness. I am glad that it is my privilege now to advocate a cause that no lying or deceptive works; we would just as soon have the opinion of the whiskey dealer and drinker as the men who pray and go to church. We want the truth, whether it be for us or against us, and we are willing that our enemies enter the battle on the 18th of June, with all the encouragement they may receive from these false prophets. Nevertheless, we feel confident that their craft at least, will share the fate of wicked Ahab.

When he was President.

When Washington was President,
As cold as any icicle,
He never on a railroad went,
And never rode a bicycle.

He read by no electric lamp,
Nor heard about the Yellowstone
He never licked a postage stamp
And never saw a telephone.

His trousers ended at the knees,
By wire he could not snatch dispatch,
He filled his lamp with whale oil grease,
And never had a match to scratch.

But in these days it's come to pass,
All work is with such dashing done—
We've all those things, but then, alas—
We seem to have no WASHINGTON.

Robert J. Burdett.

—The only mails which came to Bellefonte on Saturday were from Axe Mann and Nittany Hall and the postmaster and his assistants had a regular holiday. The employes at the railroad station were in about the same condition of "innocuous desuetude."

—Many people rode or walked to Milesburg on Sunday, to view the ruin the flood had wrought.

Coffee At The Eureka.

As we have told you in previous issues, the Coffee plant is a native of Arabia; and Coffee as an article of commerce was first introduced into western Europe, about the sixteenth century. Considerable effort was also made by progressive European nations, to spread the growth and cultivation of the Coffee plant to various parts of the world; where the climate was suitable for its growth.

Many interesting stories can be told of the effort made, and self denial practiced, by these benefactors of their race. By these sturdy men who brought not the sword, but sought to encourage the avocations of peace among men. It was these men who introduced the cultivation of the Coffee plant to the American continent. Thus the story runs—:

In 1714 the Burgomaster of Amsterdam presented to Louis XVI, King of France, a specimen of plant, originally brought from Java. It was planted in the Tuileries, and cultivated with great care. In 1717 several shoots were sent to the island of Martinigue, in the West Indies in care of our Declieux, an admiral in the French Navy.

The voyage was an uncommonly long one. Owing to the bad weather prevailing during the whole time, the ship's crew had to be placed on a short allowance of water. Through this lack of water the plants all died except one, and this one was saved by Declieux denying himself, and sharing his own scanty supply with the plant. In this way, happily, he succeeded in bringing it safely to Martinigue uninjured.

From this single plant, so chivalrously saved by this French Admiral, are now growing the numerous varieties to be found at the present day on our continent. Thus it is that the products of the continents are distributed over the whole planet, to be of service to all its people. For what is true of Coffee, is also true of other products of agricultnre.

To the ancient Briton, not only was Coffee unknown, but potatoes, Indian corn or maize and hundreds of other products, which now contribute to the health and comfort of the people. Indeed, so thoroughly has this work been done, not only in our food products, but in all the arts of civilization, that the common mechanic of to-day can eat better food, wear better clothes, sleep at night on a more luxurious bed, than could the Kings of England and France in the fourteenth century.

Now by our cheaper means of transportation, are the products of every country and clime brought to our very door, so cheaply, that all may enjoy them. At the Eureka Grocery Co. store, the products of the whole world are brought, and sold at prices which defy competition.

We have Coffee from Java, the queen of the Eastern Archipelago; washed on the north by the sea of Java; on the east by the strait of Bali, on the south by the Indian Ocean; and on the west by the strait of Sunda From Mocha, the capitol of Yemen, in Arabia, situated on the Red sea, at the head of a little bay, near the strait of Babel-Mandeb, where all around the shore is a hot and sandy waste. From Brazil and many other places. We have everything in the grocery line from everywhere. Come and see us.

Eureka Grocery Co.,
High St.,
Bellefonte, Pa.
next door to Post-Office.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Old Honesty
Will be found a
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A FINE QUALITY OF PLUG TOBACCO AT A REASONABLE PRICE
FINZER'S LOOK FOR THIS OLD HONESTY ON EACH PLUG
IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR AN EXTRA SWEET PIECE OF CHEWING TOBACCO
FINZER'S OLD HONESTY
DON'T FAIL TO GIVE
Old Honesty A FAIR TRIAL
ASK YOUR DEALER FOR IT
DONT TAKE ANY OTHER
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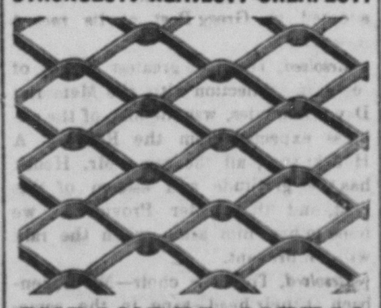
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John L. Sullivan, the Terror of Fakes and Hippodromes, is the Sporting Editor.

WANTED MORE MEN to sell our FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL STOCK. We can give you a good paying situation AT ONCE. Address for terms, E. S. RICHARDSON & CO., Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

—The choristers in the Episcopal church, on Sunday morning, rendered the *Te Deum Laudamus* in the most perfect style which we have heard yet. Every part in the beautiful music of that sublime composition was admirably represented and sustained and the result was a combination of harmony truly grand. Each voice seemed in absolutely perfect accord and at its best, and the effect was to quite enrapture the listener. Every once in a while the choir seems to be under an inspiration to excel itself and the result gives one something pleasant to think about even when the intervening efforts are not so brilliantly successful.

—The *Centre Democrat* desires not to be understood as being in favor of the Prohibitory Amendment. It desires to maintain that milk and water condition termed neutral. We sympathise with it, but don't know how to help it.

—Professors Lieb and Etters have about fifty pupils in their summer school and can accommodate about twenty more should they enter soon.

TA-KA-KAKE

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Hdqrs. JOHN A RAWLINS' POST No. 1,
Department of the Potomac G A R,
Washington, D C, March 15, 1886.
Comrade O'FARRELL, Adjutant of this Post, is doing good work for our comrades in his profession and business as an attorney and claim agent. The Captain was a brave soldier during the late war. He is a good lawyer and an honest man. Comrades throughout the country, who place their business in his care, will be honestly dealt with. C G BOLLINGER, Commander
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Live it Down.

Has your life a bitter sorrow?
Live it down,
Think about a bright to-morrow,
Live it down.
You will find it never pays
Just to sit, weep, and gaze
On the graves of vanished days;
Live it down.

Is disgrace your galling burden?
Live it down.
You can win a brave heart's guerdon;
Live it down.
Make your life as free from blame
That the lustre of your fame
Shall hide all the olden shame;
Live it down.

Has your heart a secret trouble?
Live it down.
Unless grief will make it double;
Live it down.
Do not water it with tears—
Do not feed it with your fears—
Do not nurse it through the years—
Live it down.

Have you made some awful error?
Live it down.
Do not hide your face in terror;
Live it down.
Look the world square in the eyes;
Go ahead as one who tries
To be honored ere he dies;
Live it down.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Beaver's Speech for Prohibition

On Monday evening a meeting in behalf of the Constitutional Prohibitory Amendment was held in the Academy of Music, Philadelphia. Governor Beaver presided and spoke. It is the first meeting of Prohibitionists which has been fairly reported in the Philadelphia papers and we copy the report of his address as given below.

CITIZENS OF THE COMMONWEALTH: We are met this evening to consider and discuss in this public manner a question of grave public policy. The subject is being considered and discussed throughout the length and breadth of the entire Commonwealth. Briefly stated it is this: Shall we as a people prohibit the manufacture, sale and keeping for sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage? And shall we by practical legislative enactment seek to carry this Prohibition into effect?

In the broad sense this is a purely political question: that is, it affects the general policy of the Commonwealth and the welfare of her people. It is not a political question in the ordinary sense of that term; that is, it is not a question of partisan politics. No political party in this State, so far as I know, has ever pledged its support to this particular measure. Its submission to the people at this time is doubtless due to the efforts of what has been known in Pennsylvania for a number of years as the Constitutional Amendment Association. This association, composed of Democrats, Republicans, Prohibitionists and Labor Union men, has studiously avoided partisan politics and has worked outside of ordinary lines. The amendment known as the Prohibitory Amendment was penned, it is believed, by a member of that association. When, in the judgment of the members of that association, the time had come for submitting to a vote of the people the question in which it was specially interested, and that knowledge was made public, one of our principal political parties committed itself by public utterance to the submission of the question to a vote of the people, agreeing that, if entrusted by the people with the power so to do, they should have the right to vote upon this question. Whether or not the public utterances thus made was the cause of the party so pledged being entrusted with power can not be definitely stated. Certain it is that the result followed the pledge; but the party making the pledge can not claim the credit—if credit be due—for the sole or exclusive agency in submitting the question to the vote of the people of the Commonwealth.

As you are well aware, in order to amend the Constitution of the Commonwealth there must first be favorable action upon a joint resolution submitting the amendment by two several Legislatures. Such action was had, first, by the Legislature of 1887, and subsequently by the Legislature which has but lately adjourned. The resolution was in neither case distinctly opposed by any political party. In its passage members of both political parties, represented in the Legislature, voted for its submission, and individual members of both voted against it. It cannot, therefore, be claimed that either party is entirely responsible for its submission. It comes before us, therefore, as a distinct proposition, without the imprimatur of any political party.

All parties, as I understand it, leave their members entirely free to vote either for or against the amendment. The question is divorced from all other issues. Those who favor the amendment stand upon a platform which consists of a single plank. That plank as expressed in the ballot which they will cast is, simply "For the Amendment." Those who oppose its adoption stand upon a platform which consists of a single plank. That plank, as expressed in the ballot which they will cast is "Against the Amendment."

A QUESTION OF GRAVE PUBLIC POLICY.

This is the issue. It involves, as you will see, a question of great and grave public policy, and is, therefore, in its broad sense a political question, involving as it does the happiness and welfare of the people and the prosperity of the Commonwealth. I represent no one in the position which I assume upon this subject. Without reference to political affiliations upon other questions, upon which I have decided views well known, I stand unhesitatingly and unequivocally upon the single plank—"for the amendment." I do this as an individual citizen, and not as the representative of others. I pledge no man and desire to pledge no man to like action. This is a question which admits of the exercise of individual judgment. Being a question of policy, it is one about which men may differ, and honestly differ. The right to differ is cordially conceded.

As I look at the question it is not a moral question. It undoubtedly involves public morals, but it does not involve the moral character or moral conduct of the individual. It does not say that the individual shall drink intoxicating liquors or shall refrain from drinking them. It does not prescribe the conduct of anyone, nor does it interfere in any way with his personal liberty. It simply says that it is against the general policy of the Commonwealth to allow intoxicating drinks to be manufactured, sold or kept for sale.

The question for the people at this time to consider is, How do you vote upon that proposition? It is not a question as to whether Prohibition prohibits It is not a question as to whether or not the law can be enforced. It is not a question of choice between high license and low license, or between low license and no license. The policy of this State has been for many years in favor of the restriction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors. Our license system has been a restrictive system, planned originally by men who were desirous of going as far as they believed the sentiment of the Commonwealth would sustain them in restricting the traffic I have great respect for the memory of the men dead, and for the men now living, who have battled for this restrictive system and who have benefited the Commonwealth through their efforts.

HAS THE TIME FOR RESTRICTION COME?

The question for us to consider, it seems to me, is, Has the time for further restriction come? Are we ready to say with sister commonwealths who have made trial of the system and have found it eminently successful, as is shown by abundant testimony, that we are ready to adopt what is believed to result in the greatest possible restriction of this traffic?

The tendency of our age in all social problems, is to deal with causes rather than with results. We are becoming more and more scientific in our treatment of the various questions concerning the public welfare which confront us. The questions which you hear discussed nowadays are such as these: How shall we preserve health? How shall we prevent disease? How shall we reach the source of insanity and of crime? How shall we, in short, by reaching and remedying the causes of disease, insanity, crime and pauperism, prevent the baneful results which flow from such causes? This subject is in the direct line of such inquiries and in exact accord with the spirit of the age. It is not so much how shall we prevent murder, arson, robbery, burglary and the whole list of crimes proscribed and punished by our criminal code, but how shall we at one blow strike the cause of much of the crime which affects and afflicts the body politic?

There are not and there can not be two opinions upon the question as to whether or not the traffic in intoxicating drinks, restrict it as you may, injuriously affects the community through the criminal and pauper classes. We do not hesitate to say that murder and arson, and burglary and robbery, and the whole class of crimes at which our criminal code is aimed, shall be prohibited. We do not inquire as to them—will prohibition prohibit? We prohibit them, of course, because they immediately and directly affect the body politic. We enforce the laws concerning them as best we may. Can we logically say that we will not prohibit the cause of the great majority of these crimes because, forsooth, prohibition may not prohibit? The position is illogical, and, therefore, one which I can not take, although I confess it was a grave question with me for serious consideration in the early period of my thoughts upon this subject.

"I AM FOR THE AMENDMENT."

I cannot enter into a discussion of this question. It is not my province, as the chairman of this meeting to discuss it at length. I simply desire to bring, as clearly as may be, from my standpoint this question before this intelligent audience. Those who follow will discuss it. The simple question for each individual citizen to settle for himself is this: Am I for or am I against the Amendment? Will I cast my vote for it, or will I cast my vote against it on the 18th of June next.

I have carefully considered the question so far as my own action is concerned. I am in no doubt upon the subject. I am for the Amendment and will vote for it on the 18th of June if I am able to reach the polls at my home. I can logically and consistently take no other position.

SHORTEST AND LONGEST.

The longest day is in June, they say;
The shortest in December.
They did not come to me that way
The shortest I remember
You came a day with me to stay,
And filled my heart with laughter;
The longest day—you were away—
The very next day after.

Bellefonte Republican.

BELLEFONTE, CENTRE CO., PA.,

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MISSING FILES.

MEMORIAL DAY, 1889.

An original poem read by Comrade R. C. Irvin during the exercises in Union Cemetry.

The vet'ran in the world space
Will pause at the missing file,
That speaks of the war and a comrade's face
And of many a weary mile.

Ay! It all comes back to his soul,
And his thoughts must take him where
In the echo of battle, he hears the *death roll*
And the drums in the heaven there.

Oft and anon, in his valorous pride,
The swell of the *martial* strain
In his ardor takes form and walks by his side
And the missing come back again.

Ah! Youth boast not of fleeting years
Nor fall into line with the vain;
When the heart is grown sad what matters the tears?
Nay! honor the brave who were slain.

The vet'ran at the vain world smiles
And heedless he rarely hears
The *command* that a passing hour beguiles
Or lightens the burden of years.

An *army* marches in his breast;
The sound of the drum's tattoo;—
And it lifts him along with a manful zest,
In the ranks with the *gray* or *blue*.

Flowers each year that deck *this* day
Are fresh from the misty sky,
While Flores goddess, in the voice of May,
Tells him he will never die.

Behind the veil that earth hath spread
Walking 'neath these lofty pines,
Ay! living, those we call the *soldier dead*
And others through the myrtle vines.

As though a predetermi'nate will,
In our hearts the tablet find,
The story of our marching up this sacred hill
Renews the bond the dead have signed.

And lifted up in stronger faith,
Cheerfully we came to greet,
A *comrade* gladden when there layeth
The *floweret* blooming at his feet.

The sombre grave and marble tomb
Whence the spirit wings its flight,
Though silent till the day of earthly doom,
In heaven may be very bright.

Oh! let us pray the absent bring
Memories of our *army days*,
When they come in the bloom of the fragrant Spring.
To mark where the floweret lays.

To him that finds a plant, what joy!
Laid upon the grave, forsooth:
The germ that the war can never destroy—
The symbol of generous youth.

Buried years in the ranks will rise
As the "*boys*" before him pass,
And he looks right into his comrade's eyes—
"Would that they knew," he cries—"alas!

"Time's archers have done well," he said;
Like a soldier falls in line,
Recruited again from the Regiment's dead:
A *flower* was the *countersign*.

And the ranks in the war made thin
In symphonies grow like song
While the dirge dies away, they *muster* within
And the *spirit* grows young and strong.

"All here one hundred and forty-eight?"
"Here!" the forty-fifth shout,
And all who enrolled from the Keystone State
The Regiment's roll call out.

Here! In a voice from the 5th Reserves
"Here!" cries a cavalryman,
While each again with his regiment serves
As it was when the war began.

'*Aye! Aye!* there's a live sailorman,
A comrade wearing the blue,
He's keeping as far from the sea as he can
A *Boston* without any crew.

'Mid scenes like this the past unrolls;
They're hallowed now by time;
The horrors of war on the blood-written scrolls
Have render'd their meaning sublime.

The army moves with martial tread,
In columns mass'd on centre;
Let us faithfully pray that on "Memorial Day"
The joys of Heaven shall enter.

That mystical *treasure* of sight
Comes back whence the army's gone,
Where the seraph that shone on the jeweled height
Is the *Star* that guides them on.

Where once the walls in might uprose,
The portals took beyond,
Into the golden day, where the army goes,
Where Jerusalem has dawned.

With a steady step and a strong
Move s the "Grand Army" *column*,
On the flank, in the midst of the parting throng—
'Tis a glorious sight and a solemn.

The cloisters in their rapturous song,
As from marble tablets rear'd,
Burst forth and move their myriad mass along;
And lo, another earth appear'd.

The armies there in grand relief
Melt in space; all are known.
Comrades who meet have parted with grief—
Their glory is just like our own.

Inscribed to the *deceased comrades* of Gregg Post, 95 D. of Pa., G. A. R.

COMRADE R. C. IRVIN.
'95. D. of Pa.
Bellefonte, May 27th P. M. A. D. 1889.

Long Flight by Birds.

Many of the birds common about the fields and woods of this section at this season fly hundreds and thousands of miles in the fall to some land where the rigors of winter do not reach. Some of them can be found at the Key of Tortugas, 200 miles and over from Cape Florida, the Southern jumping-off place of the United States. Numbers of the English birds and many from Northern Europe make yearly voyages down into the African Continent, and careful observers state that they have seen the great storks, so common in Germany, moving along high in the air, bearing on their broad backs numbers of small birds that had taken free passage, or were, perhaps, stealing a ride. In these wonderful migrations many birds are blown out to sea and lost, while others become so fatigued and worn out that they will alight upon boats. A New England fisherman, who in the autumn follows his calling 14 or 15 miles out from shore, says that nearly every day he had four or five small birds as companions. They had wandered off from shore or were flying across the great bay on the lower coast of Maine, and had dropped down to rest. One day the same fisherman fell asleep while holding his line, and upon suddenly opening his eyes, there sat a little bird on his hand, demurely cocking its head this way and that, as if wondering whether he was an old wreck or a piece of drift-wood. Thus it will be seen that birds are obliged to adopt all kinds of expedients and to form strange friendships at such times.

A curious spectacle often seen in Southern seas by sailors long before land is sighted is that of the long-legged flamingo resting on the back of some great sea turtle enjoying his ease by floating on the water's surface. What prompted the bird to take such a long flight can only be conjectured; but it is evident the journey proved fatiguing, and it settled on the turtle's inviting back for a rest.

Business in Council.

Council held its regular meeting on Monday evening, there being about seven members present. Mr. A. R. Sheffler, who lives in the car works office, reported that his cow had been unlawfully impounded and he had paid the fine. Now, however, he desires the money refunded. Cows should be impounded only when their owners willfully permit them to run at large at night and Mr. Sheffler says his cow is regularly confined in a pen constructed for the purpose.

Mr. Crider requested permission to erect a private sewer connecting with Spring creek. His request was granted.

The market fees were $2.70.

Several leaks in the water pipes have been repaired.

Mr. Potter reported that the destruction caused by the high water will necessitate the entire renewal of the Buffalo Run bridge. It was evident during the great fall of rain that the sewers throughout the town were all in good condition as all the water was quickly and easily conveyed off.

A light is asked for to be placed on Ridge street between Bishop street and the Lewistown turnpike. The request was granted and the street committee instructed to attend to this work.

Rev. M. Kearns, a minister who is unable to follow the profession and is very worthy, is selling a small table of his own invention and requested to be relieved of the license of $20 required for so doing. The council agreed to instruct the Burgess to exonerate Mr K.

Irwin Blair, of Valdosa, Ga., has two curiously malformed hen eggs. They are small in the middle and large at both ends.

AGGREGATE STATEMENT OF THE TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.

As returned by the several Assessors of Centre county for the year 1889.

BOROUGHS and TOWNSHIPS.	Number of Taxables in 1886	Number of Taxables in 1889	Seated Lands. Number of Acres in Timber	Number of Acres Cleared	Total Number of Acres	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Acre	Unseated Lands. Number of Acres	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Acre	Houses and Lots. Number of Houses	Number of Vacant Lots	Aggregate Value	Horses and Mules. Number of Horses	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Head	Cattle. Number of Cattle	Aggregate Value	Average Value per Head	Occupations Aggregate Value of Occupations	Liv. Carriages Number of Livery Carriages	Aggregate Value	Average Value	Money, Judgments, &c., Assessed for State Purposes	Aggregate Value of Property Exempt from Taxation
Bellefonte Borough—North Ward		562		15	15	$ 1600	$ 106 66			$	319	123	$ 522123	65	$ 3765	$57 92	104	$ 2170	$ 20 86	$ 29565	9	$ 200	$22 33	$ 1064 06	$ 45000
" " South "	1035	405									175	45	300772	63	3575	56 74	86	504	14 60	28960	12	665	55 41	55774	200 0
" " West "		235									129	6	144300	25	1050	42 00	12	20	16 66	14967				79926	12000
Centre Hall Borough	131	160	3	65	68	4455	68 53				107	24	84457	53	3245	61 22	23	377	16 39	9959				64772	15000
Howard Borough	180	181		178	178	20440	114 82				89	49	71615	37	2225	60 11	45	657	14 60	10430	3	100	33 33	5737	5300
Milesburg Borough	246	232		22	22	1100	50 00				149	43	92450	28	1685	60 18	48	672	14 00	10505	6	176	29 16	17198	144000
Millheim Borough	250	255									144	42	94940	78	4650	59 61	69	947	13 72	14220	9	668	74 22	53431	29700
Philipsburg Borough—1st Ward		169									133	6	140075	44	2630	59 77	16	257	16 06	16040	16	850	53 12	17799	24000
" " 2nd "	836	380									196	12	252920	83	4800	57 83	17	238	14 00	23960	31	1600	51 61	7174	9000
" " 3rd "		290									161	29	97345	38	2145	56 44	34	476	14 00	14780				5624	35000
Unionville Borough	144	140		85	85	13140	154 11				73	17	55055	14	865	61 78	27	389	14 40	6545	2	80	40 00	2730	12000
Benner Township	334	350	3060	11571	14631	390532	26 69	1554	3892	2 50	52	2	26750	241	15846	65 75	337	5554	16 48	7720				25172	800
Boggs Township—East Precinct		144	1639	2599	4238	70995	16 75				2	1	695	94	5705	60 69	97	1405	14 49	5315				16333	2700
" " West "	625	374	3828	3428	7256	86494	11 92	14136	26541	1 87	77	84	69397	122	7055	57 82	152	2237	14 71	12280				29762	4200
" " North "		120	1691	2495	4186	37933	9 06	8356	11749	1 31	10		1600	82	4485	55 65	102	1426	13 98	2780				476	1100
Burnside Township	137	148	6714	2793	9507	50229	5 28	68772	95168	1 38				93	5075	54 57	103	1460	14 09	4375				54757	3425
College Township	387	423	1190	10862	12052	387151	32 12	397	720	1 81	144	17	110171	238	13720	57 61	290	4121	14 20	23550				30129	200000
Curtin Township	167	169	3120	3371	6491	46955	7 23	19066	51593	2 70	7	5	1825	65	4050	47 61	149	2621	14 43	3850				5276	500
Ferguson Township—East Precinct		283	1905	10640	12545	324383	25 85	6952	27824	4 00	6	16	24324	170	10230	60 17	241	3378	13 99	7400				25670	23100
" " West "	544	212	1922	6377	8299	227896	27 40				63		14550	132	8610	65 24	205	2870	14 00	7700				39029	15500
Gregg Township—North Precinct		117	3269	3573	6842	167287	24 45				8	9	2790	110	6630	60 54	169	2229	13 93	2310				1010	4800
" " South "	614	497	6494	9016	15510	406195	26 12	3421	7283	2 12	109	33	51569	251	20678	59 48	415	6375	14 29	18200	5	200	40 00	76708	14500
Haines Township—East Precinct		180	4074	4425	8499	199399	23 47	1754	4587	85	42	3	22923	178	12054	62 15	246	3423	13 95	7220				90050	10000
" " West "	481	329	3755	5782	9537	214620	22 50				111	133	20160	216	13786	63 82	251	3719	14 97	12765				114474	17900
Half Moon Township	221	221	3195	6265	9460	302470	21 40	4569	21512	4 70	35	11	18385	128	7560	59 06	216	3055	14 14	5785				15569	14500
Harris Township	309	308	3052	6853	9905	279335	28 20	11419	25682	2 19	101	11	49935	224	15925	6 06	251	3845	15 31	9525	1	20	20 00	57172	10000
Howard Township	279	270	3139	6085	9224	162346	17 60	1710	3969	2 32	16	8	4969	115	6919	60 16	200	2808	14 04	7460				14158	5750
Huston Township	257	241	6088	5831	11919	90937	7 63	1843	2207	1 19	48	1	9847	139	6505	59 26	197	2764	14 03	5745	1	30	30 00	733 9	18500
Liberty Township	398	409	3335	6549	9884	181326	18 54	5328	5566	1 04	87	24	32960	194	9325	62 58	299	3540	14 00	15035				31428	8500
Marion Township	215	205	2802	6816	9618	283071	29 43	2260	21925	9 70	29		15880	105	11890	60 48	225	3232	14 45	5095				29589	10000
Miles Township	518	537	12046	9465	21511	436982	20 40	16982	57317	3 37	124	21	67181	359	21999	61 27	573	7875	14 77	19045				159403	36400
Patton Township	258	284	2828	7990	10818	309925	28 65	2988	29870	9 99	17	2	2875	109	10784	59 64	226	3224	14 26	9445				30068	18000
Penn Township	324	372	5982	5596	11578	281300	24 29	5662	9606	1 71	49	22	24152	235	13677	58 20	261	3817	14 62	10710				31771	11000
Potter Township—North Precinct		240	3334	9341	12675	380309	30 01				5	2	2400	240	14875	61 98	276	4088	14 81	4080				25287	2600
" " South "	683	361	7003	8260	15263	342319	22 42	8851	23418	2 64	26	3	7020	248	15960	61 93	340	4738	13 93	9840				38546	10000
Rush Township—North Precinct		500		1375	1375	67400	49 01	69277	313978	5 20	300	25	47100	108	6643	52 37	152	2335	15 35	21655				27226	10000
" " South "	737	200		1000	1000	20000	20 00							26	1460	56 15	62	868	14 00	9615				2350	2450
Snow Shoe Township—East Precinct		418	3314	1135	4449	69699	15 66	53635	123396	2 30	140	14	42553	80	4895	60 95	142	1988	14 00	24315	6	250	41 66	19461	12500
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Taylor Township	155	159	5780	3911	9691	69495	7 17	7729	17986	2 32	5	9	1136	84	8909	63 53	140	1961	14 00	2350				4880	6000
Union Township	273	260	9623	6902	16525	125276	7 58	11480	23245	2 02	5	1	1855	173	10030	57 87	254	4278	14 00	4810				12906	6100
Walker Township	408	391	3522	9858	13380	434824	32 49	11637	30083	2 72	91	15	36975	298	17872	59 97	382	5882	14 57	11345				47030	30000
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In accordance with the Act of Assembly regulating triennial assessments, and constituting a Board of Revision, the Commissioners of Centre county herewith publish the above statement showing the aggregate value and assessments made by each assessor in the county for 1889, upon property taxable by law; and herewith give notice that the 8th, 9th and 10th days of July, 1889, at the Commissioners' office in Bellefonte, are fixed upon for determining whether any of said valuation of assessors have been made above or below a just rate; and all parties will take notice that they may be heard between this time and those days in regard to the value of any property.

Attest: J. B. STROHM, *Clerk.*

Commissioners' office, Bellefonte, May 28, 1889.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JNO. D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER,
} *Commissioners.*

Prohibition Meetings for Week Ending June 15, 1889.

MONDAY, JUNE 10.

Pine Creek School house (Haines township), Prof. John Hamilton.

Madisonburg—D. F. Fortney, Esq., Rev. M. L. Deitzler and Rev. Z. H. Yearick.

Port Matilda, Rev. W A Houck.

Julian Furnace, Rev W L Hayden and Rev. George Elliott.

Sandy Ridge, W F Reeder and Ellis L Orvis, Esqs.

Bush's School House (Union township), Clement Dale and C P Hewes, Esqs.

TUESDAY, JUNE 11.

State College, Hon. Michael J Fanning.

Aaronsburg, Prof. John Hamilton.

Rebersburg, D F Fortney, Esq.

Stormstown, Rev. W A Houck.

Beaver Mills, Rev. W L Hayden and Rev. George Elliott.

Powelton, Ellis L Orvis and W F Reeder, Esqs.

Decker's School House (Georges Valley), H Y Stitzer and Jas. L Hamill, Esqs

Wallis Run, J C Harper and A A Dale, Esqs.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 12.

Coburn, Hon. John H Orvis and D F Fortney, Esqs.

Wolf's Store, Prof. John Hamilton.

Penn Hall, Rev. Z A Yearick and Rev. M L Dietzler.

Roland, D S Cunningham and Eli Townsend, Esqs.

Hannah Furnace, J W Gephart, Esq.

Baileyville, Dr. Wm. Laurie.

Murray's School House (Gregg township), H Y Stitzer and Prof. J W Heston.

THURSDAY, JUNE 13th,

Millheim. Hon. Jno. H Orvis and D F Fortney, esqs.

Potters Mills, Dr. William Laurie.

Wolfs School House (Haines township,) C M Bower, Esq.

Farmers Mills, Prof. John Hamilton.

Unionville, Rev. W L Hayden and Rev. George Elliot.

Coleville, D S Cunningham and Eli Townsend, Esqs.

Walkers School House (Boggs township), J W Gephart and C P Hewes, Esqs

Oak Hall, D S Keller and Jas. S Hamill, Esqs.

Walnut Grove, (Harris township), J C Harper H H Dale, Esqs.

Jacksonville, Ellis L Orvis and M B Spangler, Esqs.

Fillmore, Rev. W A Houck.

FRIDAY, JUNE 14.

Woodward, C M Bower, Esq.

Tusseyville, J C Harper and A A Dale, Esqs.

Pine Grove Mills, Prof. John Hamilton.

Snow Shoe, Rev. W A Houck.

Hublersburg, Ellis L Orvis Esq.

Spring Mills, Dr. Wm. Laurie.

Pike School House (Penn township), Hon. W K Alexander and Rev. A Rearick.

Lemont, D F Fortney, Esq.

Eagleville, Rev. W L Hayden.

Red School House (Spring township) J W Gephart and James Harris, Esqs.

SATURDAY, JUNE 15.

Ripka's School House (Gregg township), afternoon, C M Bower, (German) Boalsburg, Prof. John Hamilton.

Pleasant Gap, D F Fortney and Clement Dale, Esqs.

Centre Hall, J W Gephart, Esq., and Rev. W E Fischer.

Howard, Dr. Wm. Laurie.

Milesburg, Rev. W A Houck.

Houserville, Prof. John W Heston and James L Hamill, Esqs.

Brumgart's School House (Miles township) J C Harper and A A Dale, Esq.

Junction Chapel (Walker township), Rev. W L Hayden.

Bellefonte, speaker to be announced.

Resolutions Adopted by Gregg Post of this place.

The following are the resolutions adopted by Gregg Post at its recent meeting:

Resolved, That the greatest source of regret in connection with the Memorial Day ceremonies, was the loss of the address expected from the Rev. W A Houck; that, all the same, Mr. Houck has the gratitude and esteem of this Post, and that, under Providence, we hope to hear him again when the rain will not prevent.

Resolved, That the choir—Mr. Lukenbach at their head—sang in the cemetery on last Memorial Day the most beautiful bit of melody and sentiment in music that has probably ever yet been heard there. Therefore, it was a great disappointment to all present not to hear the other three odes laid down on the programme.

Resolved, That the Logan Hose Company, the famous fire company of Bellefonte, that has supported our Memorial Day column on so many anniversaries, deserves on this latest memorial to the deceased soldiers of this place and vicinity, a special tribute of thanks from Gregg Post, for reasons well known to those concerned. Gentlemen, you have gained esteem by your disinterested adherence to principle and duty; your handsome appearance does not belie the character of the interior.

Resolved, That the military under arms in the Memorial day parade, last Thursday, have only renewed the charm of their well known military procession, their efficiency and patriotism; that Gregg Post feels under still greater obligations to them in the name of the departed, to whom they have done honor.

Resolved., That the Undine Hose Company gave a most pleasing surprise to many Comrades and citizens and added beauty and character to the Memorial Day parade by their first appearance in new uniforms and in full numbers. Gentlemen, the Post salutes you.

Resolved, That the "youth of Bellefonte," to whom the Comrades of this Post are again in debt for their usual supply of the most beautiful flowers, and that it is most fitting that the young should be united with the Comrades in their Tribute to the graves of soldiers, where they are not lost.

Resolved, That the Bellefonte band with Gregg Post, the Zion band with the Logan Hose Co. and the Pleasant Gap band with the "Undine Hose" Co. deserve a great deal of praise, that they vie with each other as military bands for first place; that they never played better than on Memorial Day last and they have the thanks of the Post.

Resolved, That whereas this Post of the G. A. R. in preparing the decorations for Memorial Day, have through the kindly and efficient aid of the W. R. C. been enabled to make a creditable floral offering to the deceased soldiers in Union and other cemeteries under our care, let us extend to them now, in a unanimous and hearty voice, our sincere thanks. Also

Resolved, That citizens of Bellefonte whose great liberality enabled the finance Committe to easily meet all necessary expense, have the renewal of the former thanks and gratitude extended to them in the voice of this post, repeated now in a sincere and spontaneous voice.

Two Strong Prohibition Addresses.

MARTHA FURNACE, June 4, 1889.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: Last evening the people of this neighborhood were favored with addresses on the Constitutional Amendment by the Rev. George Elliott, of Unionville, and Jas. L Hamill, Esq., of Bellefonte. The latter gentleman surprised the people of Martha last night—First, by his presence as he was obliged to ford a swollen stream and traverse dangerous roads to get here. Second, by the power of his address in favor of the Prohibitory Amendment. He was happy in his allusion to the ravages of our late flood. Appalling, because so sudden and heartrending; but bearing no comparison to the perpetual horrors of the merciless demon of strong drinks, and well did he denounce as cowards people who would fail to execute their own laws. At the close of the meeting the Rev. Geo. Elliott, of Unionville, entertained the children and elicited applause by the following parody:

WHO KILLED SCOTCH ROBIN?

Sure those who framed and passed the bill
That licensed men to rob and kill—
They killed Scotch Robin.

Who saw him die?
The neighbors all who lived near by
And heard his last delirious cry—
They saw him die.

Who caught his blood?
Sure, sure, indeed the liquor venders—
Who'll be at judgment their defenders?
They caught his blood.

Who'll dig his grave?
Ah! those who drank his health
And cheered him on to death—
They'll dig his grave.

Who'll make his shroud?
The landlord's wife is proud
So speak it not aloud—
She'll make his shroud.

Who'll be the chief mourner?
His sweet wife—his pure dove—
"Still she mourns for her love—"
She'll be the chief mourner.

Who'll carry him to the grave?
The judges of the Court—
There'll be no mirth nor sport
When they carry him to the grave.

Who'll carry the torch?
I, says the old distiller,
But call me not mankiller—
I'll carry the torch.

Who'll bear the pall?
Voters one and all,
Heeding not God's call—
They'll bear the pall.

Who'll be the parson?
The hard old fogy preacher,
His first and great teacher—
He'll be the parson.

Who'll be the clerk?
Who but old Elder Lamb,
But give him just one dram,
And he'll be the clerk.

Who'll sing a Psalm?
Who but the grizzly deacon
Who thinks himself a beacon—
He'll sing a Psalm.

Who'll toll the bell?
The devils all in hell;
They shouted when he fell,
They'll toll the bell.

"All ye birds of a feather,"
Heave a sigh and a sob,
For I hear the bells together
Toll the death of Scotch Rob.

An East Saginaw family that is supported by public charity scraped together money enough to pay the tax on a $3 dog.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall-st., N.Y.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured

HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for $1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

LOCK HAVEN ON SUNDAY MORNING

How Editor Joe Furey, of the Lock Haven Democrat, Writes of that City

The beautiful city of Lock Haven is in ruins. The scene is one of terrible devastation, and how it will ever be repaired, is more than anybody can well imagine. The flood from above reached here on Friday evening, and before midnight the river had overflowed its banks and commenced to spread all over the city, carrying desolation and ruin into every home. The whole city was soon under water and on Saturday morning the only way to get through the streets was in boats, and all that were to be had were soon brought into use. The water poured first into the cellars, which were speedily filled and then it began to creep through the floors, pouring into the doors and windows, until the depth in the houses measured from two to six, seven and eight feet, in some houses almost reaching the ceilings above the first floors. The rain on Friday night seemed to be endless and people longed for the morning light and when the sun finally broke through the clouds, hope rose within many despairing bosoms. But the appearance of the sun did not stop the rise of the waters, which continued to get higher until the evening shadows again began to lengthen and hearts grew pale with fear lest the end might be the sweeping away of the whole city and particularly the lower portion of it and the drowning of the whole population. But as Saturday night came on apace the angry and threatening waters commence to recede, at first with exceeding slowness, and it was not until Sunday morning that people on certain streets were able to step outside Many people were taken out of their second story windows into boats, and taken into the old Court House, where horses, cattle and pigs were also installed, and where the water came in on the first floor to the depth of three or four feet, some of the horses that refused to be driven up stairs standing in the water shivering with cold the greater part of the day and all night.

SCENE IN OLD COURT HOUSE.

There were between two hundred and thirty and two hundred and fifty people in the old Court House building, people of all sorts and conditions, mostly from Henderson street and below, who ate just what they were able to snatch as they left their homes or what was brought to them in boats. Cows were milked up stairs in the building and the warm fluid fresh from the teats was eagerly drank by the children and even by some of the elders. One of the great inconveniences was the want of drinking water, of which there was none to be had, and the muddy stuff that was running through the streets was quafled by some in preference to doing without. Bread was the chief and almost the only article of diet and at night the scene was one that an artist might have envied, if he desired his pencil to delineate a wretched and uncomfortable scene. The smells in the buildings were nauseating and came from all sorts of filth, animal and human. Many were compelled to stay in the building until Sunday evening. Some left in the morning; others at noon just as the receding waters permitted. It was the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in the city of Lock Haven, and one that it is to be hoped may never be witnessed again. Horses and cows were saved by being compelled to swim or were dragged through the flood by men with ropes in boats.

The scene from the top of the old Court House building and from the cemetery hill was one of fearful and almost indescribable grandeur From mountain to mountain the waters spread out like one vast ocean, the river roaring and thundering on one side and the Bald Eagle creek on the other, with the dams and canal and little streams, all mingling their torrents in the dreadful pour. As far as the eye could see there was nothing but water, water, a sea, a wide, vast, apparently exhaustless ocean on the bosom of which were floating houses, stables, fences, buildings of all sorts, as well as furniture and the innumerable articles from the many homes here and elsewhere in the vicinity. Such a sight we never saw before and never want to see again. It was terrible, grand, tremendous, appalling.

Thirty-Four Feet of Water.

LOCK HAVEN, June 5, 1889.

A man just reached here from Williamsport. In describing the flood at that place he said the flood was 34 feet and 6 inches above low water mark and and that the board piles were floating down Fourth street The water covered the streets of Williamsport to a depth of from nine to nineteen feet. The water on Fourth street was from seven to nine feet deep. All the saw mills, manufacturies and everything else are gone. It is reported in Lock Haven that Sunbury is in every way in a worse shape than Williamsport.

The Dead at Johnstown.

Here is a list of people known to be dead at Johnstown: Benschiff, bookseller; James Bridges, Emma Bridges, Frank H Bowman, wife and two children; Miss Broseby, George Bowser, A L Beter,—Boyle and nine children, Mrs. Boorshee, Dr. J S Cooper and wife, Mrs. Cush, Christ Craig, J Dennis Carroll, John Dibert, banker, and his entire family, consisting of a daughter and two grandchildren, Mrs. Droting and family of three, Eliza Delaney, David Dickinson, Thomas Davis, a well known tavern keeper, famous as "California Tom,' Rev. Mr. Dillon, pastor of the Episcopal church at Johnstown, Marie Duorooski and daughter, Mrs. Cyrus Elder, wife of the general superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, Minnie Elder, Mrs. Jennie Eckstein, P Eldridge, Miss Frank daughter of John Frank, Pearson Fisher, wife and six children, John Fulton, general manager of the Cambria Iron Works, wife and six children, Wm Friedberger, Daisy Finnert, Kate Fran, Thomas Fagan, Miss Ida Fisher, William Gilmore, wife and family, Miss Grace Gorman, William Gaither, Andrew Greger, Mrs. Stephen Glucis and five children; James Howard, Mrs. J Henderson and two children, William Howells, Mrs. Ann Howells, Lizzie Howe, Mrs. and Miss Hamill, Mary Holleran, granddaughter of John Coad, Mrs. Huff, August Hickey, Mrs. John Hesker and five children; Mrs. Harris, wife of the chief of Johnstown police and eight children; Mrs. Henderson and two children, Samuel and Rose Hawthorne, Mrs. Hitchin, Thomas Hayes, John Jones, a boy; A J Jackson, a western union line boy stationed at Derry Thomas Jackson, a telegraph lineman; Frank Kerlin, Edward Kerlin, Mrs. Thomas Kerlin, Alexander King, Alexander Kilgore, John Kurtz, Miss Katzenmayer, Emma Kane, George Kritzf, William Kush, Charles A. Keiss, Mrs. P Kush, Mrs. William Kirby, Duffney Dolan. Mrs. J W. Kirelend and three children, James Lightner, wife and sister, Miss Margaret; Michael Luther, Mrs. Andrew Leonard, Miss Minnie Linton, John Lumbersky; Dr. John Lewman, an eminent surgeon, and one of the earliest advocates of immediate amputation; Edward Lightner, Mrs. John Lobun and Miss Marie, Emma McClaren, Cora MaClaren, Neil McAuley and wife. Peter McEnenery, George and Eddie Miller, Rose McAnay, Mrs. James P. McConaughy, Gus McHugh and four children, Mrs. Nolan and family of seven, William Overbeck, Mrs. H M and Minnie Ogle, she is the wife of the western union telegraph operator; Miss Oswald, John W Parsons, wife and child; Aubrey Parsons, wife and two children, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, son and daughter of Jesse Paden; Mrs. Caroline Polock, Mrs. John Reese, Cora, Lizzie and Alva Reese, Howard J Roberts, cashier of the First National Bank and his son; Mrs. Roberts, C T Schubert, editor of the Johnstown *Free Press*; Wat Stewart, Mrs. Joseph Smith and three children, Scott Salked and little son, William Smith, Charles Thomas, Emma Tusedera, Mr. and Mrs. Tokatsch, Lewis Tener, Anna Toka, Rev. Mr Wagner, wife and three daughters, visitors in Johnstown from Pittsburg; Emma Waise, Jacob Waise, Ida Warner, Wm J Williams, Mrs. Wissinger, Mrs. Realiad Worthington and seven children, Dr George Wagner, wife and three children, Louis Weinseller and wife, Miss Watkins.

All the officers of the Cambria Iron Company, except one or two, are drowned.

Some of the Scenes at Johnstown.

James M. Walters, an attorney at Johnstown, spent the night in Alma Hall, and relates a thrilling story. One of the most curious occurrences of the whole disaster was how Mr Walters got to the hall. His office is on the second floor. His home is at 135 Walnut Street. He says he was in the house with his family when the water struck it. All were carried away. Mr. Walter's family drifted on a roof in another direction. He passed down several streets and alleys until he came to the hall. His dwelling struck that edifice and he was thrown into his own office.

About 200 persons had taken refuge in Alma Hall and were on the second, third and fourth stories. The men held a meeting and drew up some rules, which all were bound to respect. Rev. Beale was put in charge of the first floor, A. M. Hart of the second floor and Doctor Matthews of the fourth floor. No lights were allowed, and the whole night was spent in darkness. The sick were cared for. The weaker women and children had the best accommodations that could be had, while the others had to wait.

The scenes were most agonizing, and heart rending; shrieks, sobs and moans pierced the gloomy darkness. The cry of children mingled with the suppressed sobs of the women. Under the guardianship of the men all took more hope. No one slept all the long dark night. Many knelt for hours in prayer, their supplications mingling with the roar of the waters and the shrieks of the dying in the surrounding houses. In all their misery two women gave premature birth to two children.

Doctor Matthews is a hero. Several of his ribs were crushed by a falling timber. Yet through all he attended the sick. When two women in a house across the street shouted for help, he, with two other brave young men, climbed across the drift and ministered to their wants. No one died during the night but women and children surrendered their lives on the succeeding day as a result of terror and fatigue. All of Mr. Walters' family were saved.

"This afternoon a wagon came slowly from the ruins in which was once Cambria. In it on a board, covered by a muddy cloth, were the remains of editor Schubert, of the Johnstown *Free Press*. Behind the wagon walked his friend, Benjamin Gribble. Thursday he had sent his three sons to Conemaugh Borough, and Friday afternoon he and his wife and six other children called at Mr. Gribble's residence. They noticed the rise of the water, but not until the flood from the burst dam washed the city did they anticipate danger. All fled to the second floor. Then, as the water rose, they went to the attic, and Mr. Schubert hastily prepared a raft, upon which all embarked. Just as the raft reached the bridge a heavy piece of timber raised from the water and swept the editor beneath the surface, The raft then glided through, and all the rest were rescued.

A tour of the west bank of the river for a distance of two miles leaves the mind confused. There are not over 100 bodies to be seen, but while a mass of people walked back and forth they were strangers. Not one person in ten that we met was a resident of this vicinity. It leads to the belief that hundreds, perhaps thousands are buried in the mud and debris, buried in the awful furnace at the stone bridge, or lodged further down than the searchers have yet gone. That many are buried yet is also indicated by a fresh find every few hours, though no thorough search in the mud and debris had been commenced. The belief is strengthened by the unmistakable odor that rises from the ashes of fire in the river bank.

At five o'clock the river bank was almost entirely covered by coffins, while between them and stooping over them were weeping men and women.

Harry Rose, popular district attorney, is among the missing, and there is scarcely any doubt that he is among the lost.

The Flood to Mill Hall.

Anything and everything relating to the flood is of interest just now. "Grapho" in the Lock Haven *Democat*, thus tells of its ravages at Mill Hall:

Between the hours of one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last the citizens of Mill Hall were aroused from their slumber by the ringing of the bell at Brady's Hall, and upon looking out found

Water to right of them,
Water to left of them,
Water in front of them—
Madly careening.

And daylight proved it to be one of the most devasating floods ever known in the place. The water rose so rapidly that the people had barely time to betake themselves to the upper story of the houses ere the lower rooms were filled with the seething water, while the thud of the drifting timbers against the houses, the crashing of the buildings being torn assunder by the angry torrent and the terrified women and children for assistance created a scene that was heart-rending in the extreme, and beggars discription, while those who lived upon the higher lands on the opposite side of Fishing Creek, looked on with agonizing faces and bleeding hearts, powerless to render any assistance. This terrible flood came upon us like a thief in the night, while the inhabitants of our little mountain villiage were locked in peaceful slumber, little dreaming that this terrible calamity would be hurled upon them. The water rose with great rapidity, and Fishing Creek was soon bank full and rising above the arches of the stone bridge at the northern end of town, was backed up and thrown over the entire business portion of the town, and the scene was truly terrific. Main street looked like a rushing river, filled with driftwood, trees torn up by the roots, household goods, boxes and bundles of merchandise, barrels of syrup and sugar, and the bodies of horses, cattle and hogs, while ever and anon a grinding crash would announce the fact that some building had succumed to the merciless waters. The waters receded almost as rapidly as they had risen, and the people commenced to clean the mud out of their houses, and the trouble was thought to be over, when the alarm was given that the "waters are coming again," and those who could get out hurride to a place of safety and upon looking up above town a solid wall of water from four to six feet high was seen, covered with drift and bearing down upon us with lightning like volocity, and far exceeding in volume the first rise. Then all hope fled and our little village was thought to be doomed to certain destruction. Boats were brought into requisition and the rescuing of imprisoned families and conveying them to places of safety was carried on vigorously for a time. Every barn on the east side of Main street except two were carried off by the flood. On Main street, the large ware house of the Mann, & Garth Co., containing a large stock of meats, groceries, flour, feed, &c., was the first to yield to the torrent; it was soon followed by Messrs. Thos. R. Mann & Co's., new tempering shop, the engine house, engine, and head-hammering shops of Messrs. R. Mann & Sons, the drug store of Dr. J. W. Carothers, James Murray's summer kitchen, wood and coal house, I. J. Hickoff's ice house, W. H. Rosser's office, and a number of smoke houses and contents, wagon sheds and vehicles. The various damage is as fol'ows. Mann & Sons shops and engine house; Thos. R. Mann & Co.'s tempering shop gone and grinding shop wrecked and old mill badly damaged and a lot of unfinished and finished axes gone, besides great damage to machinery,

The Mann & Garth Co., warehouses and contents gone and entire stock in store room so damaged by the water as to be of no valne.

James I. Murray's summer kitchen and contents gone, carpets and furniture in house badly damaged.

Dr. J. W. Carothers' drug store completely wrecked and contents damaged.

W. H. Rosser, Esq., office and consising of library well stocked with law books, &c.

Freeman Brady, carriage house and contents gone, store flooded with water and stock damaged.

W H. Clark's beer hall furniture and carpets damaged by water.

D H Stover, barn and sheds two wagons and several tons of hay.

D Snyder, smoke house contents and building damaged.

Koble & Bennett, barn, sheds, wagons, store and shop flooded and stock damaged.

Titus M. Rosser, barn, contents, together with cow.

John Krider, two shoats, chickens, &c.

I. T. Hunter, shoe store flooded and entire stock damaged.

Jas. E Caldwell, store flooded and entire stock damaged.

At McGhee's saw mill, all the logs were swept away.

Every building on this side of the creek except the Shaffer House, Thos. R. Manns' D Snyder's and Freeman Brady residences were more or less flooded, and the carpets and furniture badly damaged by mud and water.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public. Merit Wins Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

CHAPPED hands result from two causes. Too much alkali in the soap, which draws the natural oil from the skin, leaving it harsh, dry, and liable to crack, or the fats, from which the soap is made, are not properly combined with the alkali, so, from its greasy nature, it is impossible to rinse off the soap after washing. Prof. Leeds, Ph. D., Stevens Institution of Technology, says: "The IVORY SOAP, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch, instead of harsh, uncomfortable, and liable to chap."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

It was a Connecticut boy who surprised his teacher in reading the other day by his interpretation of the sentence: "There is a worm; do not tread on him.' He read slowly and hesitatingly: 'There is a warm doughnut; tread on him!"

St JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

For Strains and Sprains.

Evidence, Fresh, New, Strong.

Suffered 8 Years. Mt. Pleasant, Texas. June 26, 1888. Suffered 8 years with strain of back, could not walk straight; used two bottles St. Jacobs Oil, was cured. No pain in 18 months. M. J. WALLACE.

On Crutches. Cambridge, Ohio, June 24, '85. Two weeks on crutches from strained ankle; used St. Jacobs Oil; cured; no return of pain in one year. WM. DAY.

Used Cane. Houston, Texas, June 23, 1883. Strained my back; had to use cane; was cured by St. Jacobs Oil after 3 months' suffering. MRS. B. SHONEFIELD.

In Bed. Houghton, Mich., May 22, 1888. About March 3, I strained my ankle and was in bed one week; used cane two weeks. Three applications after from three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil, cured me. No return of pain. JOSEPH DANIEL EASTERDAY.

Terrible Pain. Plainview, Ill., May 15, 1888. I sprained my thumb last Spring, and a terrible swelling and pain ensued. Four applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me and there has been no return of pain. GIL. S. BROWN.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLE W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of the Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two month, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year [or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county, will meet the Taxpayers at the following times and places for purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Triennial Assessment of 1889.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. except where otherwise noted.

For Curtin and Liberty Townships, Thursday June 13th, at Eagleville, at Election house.

For Howard Borough, Howard and Marion Townships, Friday, June 14th, at Election House, in Howard Borough.

For Walker Township Saturday, June 15th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Spring and Benner Townhips, Monday, June 17th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Miles Township and Millheim Borough, Thursday, June 20th, at the Election House in Millheim Borough.

Penn and Haines Townships, Friday, June 21st at Election House, Coburn.

Gregg and Potter, and Centre Hall Borough, Saturday June 22d, at Election House, Centre Hall Borough.

For Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Monday June 24th, at Election House, Centre City.

For Snow Shoe and Burnside, Tuesday, June 25th, at Election House, Snow Shoe.

For Rush Township, and Philipsburg Borough, Wednesday June 26th, at Lloyd House, Philipsburg.

For Taylor and Worth Township, Thursday, June 27th, at Election House Port Matilda.

For Huston and Union and Unionville Borough, Friday June 28th, at Hotel, in Unionville.

For Harris and College Townships, Saturday, June 29th, at Election House, Lemont

For Half Moon Township, Monday, July 1st, at Election House, Stormstown.

For Patton and Ferguson Townships, Tuesday, July 2d, at Scotia School House.

For Bellefonte Borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioners office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1889.

The Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeals

Notice—Notice is hereby given to the Assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. No appeal will be heard after the date of the general appeal as above.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JNO. D. DECKER,
M. S. FIEDLER, } Com'rs,
Attest:
J. B. STROHM, Clerk.
Commissioners' OFFICE, Bellefonte Pa., May 20th, 1889.

AUDITORS NOTICE. In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Beck, dec'd. The undersigned, are auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among these legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 24th day of June A. D 1889, at 10 o clock A M at his office in, Bellefonte, Pa.

JOHN M DALE,
Auditor,
21-19-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Rev. Wm. H. H. Snyder, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre County, to the undersigned, he requests all persons indebted to deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. KELLER, Administrator.
P. O. address, Bellefonte, Pa.
21 19 6t

LOCK HAVEN ON SUNDAY MORNING

How Editor Joe Furey, of the Lock Haven Democrat, Writes of that City

The beautiful city of Lock Haven is in ruins. The scene is one of terrible devastation, and how it will ever be repaired, is more than anybody can well imagine. The flood from above reached here on Friday evening, and before midnight the river had overflowed its banks and commenced to spread all over the city, carrying desolation and ruin into every home. The whole city was soon under water and on Saturday morning the only way to get through the streets was in boats, and all that were to be had were soon brought into use. The water poured first into the cellars, which were speedily filled and then it began to creep through the floors, pouring into the doors and windows, until the depth in the houses measured from two to six, seven and eight feet, in some houses almost reaching the ceilings above the first floors. The rain on Friday night seemed to be endless and people longed for the morning light and when the sun finally broke through the clouds, hope rose within many despairing bosoms. But the appearance of the sun did not stop the rise of the waters, which continued to get higher until the evening shadows again began to lengthen and hearts grew pale with fear lest the end might be the sweeping away of the whole city and particularly the lower portion of it and the drowning of the whole population. But as Saturday night came on apace the angry and threatening waters commence to recede, at first with exceeding slowness, and it was not until Sunday morning that people on certain streets were able to step outside Many people were taken out of their second story windows into boats, and taken into the old Court House, where horses, cattle and pigs were also installed, and where the water came in on the first floor to the depth of three or four feet, some of the horses that refused to be driven up stairs standing in the water shivering with cold the greater part of the day and all night.

SCENE IN OLD COURT HOUSE.

There were between two hundred and thirty and two hundred and fifty people in the old Court House building, people of all sorts and conditions, mostly from Henderson street and below, who ate just what they were able to snatch as they left their homes or what was brought to them in boats. Cows were milked up stairs in the building and the warm fluid fresh from the teats was eagerly drank by the children and even by some of the elders. One of the great inconveniences was the want of drinking water, of which there was none to be had, and the muddy stuff that was running through the streets was quaffed by some in preference to doing without. Bread was the chief and almost the only article of diet and at night the scene was one that an artist might have envied, if he desired his pencil to delineate a wretched and uncomfortable scene. The smells in the buildings were nauseating and came from all sorts of filth, animal and human. Many were compelled to stay in the building until Sunday evening. Some left in the morning; others at noon just as the receding waters permitted. It was the most remarkable scene ever witnessed in the city of Lock Haven, and one that it is to be hoped may never be witnessed again. Horses and cows were saved by being compelled to swim or were dragged through the flood by men with ropes in boats.

The scene from the top of the old Court House building and from the cemetery hill was one of fearful and almost indescribable grandeur From mountain to mountain the waters spread out like one vast ocean, the river roaring and thundering on one side and the Bald Eagle creek on the other, with the dams and canal and little streams, all mingling their torrents in the dreadful pour. As far as the eye could see there was nothing but water, water, a sea, a wide, vast, apparently exhaustless ocean on the bosom of which were floating houses, stables, fences, buildings of all sorts, as well as furniture and the innumerable articles from the many homes here and elsewhere in the vicinity. Such a sight we never saw before and never want to see again. It was terrible, grand, tremendous, appalling.

Thirty-Four Feet of Water.

LOCK HAVEN, June 5, 1889.

A man just reached here from Williamsport. In describing the flood at that place he said the flood was 34 feet and 6 inches above low water mark and and that the board piles were floating down Fourth street. The water covered the streets of Williamsport to a depth of from nine to nineteen feet. The water on Fourth street was from seven to nine feet deep. All the saw mills, manufacturies and everything else are gone. It is reported in Lock Haven that Sunbury is in every way in a worse shape than Williamsport.

The Dead at Johnstown.

Here is a list of people known to be dead at Johnstown: Beuschiff, bookseller; James Bridges, Emma Bridges, Frank H Bowman, wife and two children; Miss Broseby, George Bowser, A L Beter,—Boyle and nine children, Mrs Boorshee, Dr. J S Cooper and wife, Mrs. Cush, Christ Craig, J Dennis Carroll, John Dibert, banker, and his entire family, consisting of a daughter and two grandchildren, Mrs. Droting and family of three, Eliza Delaney, David Dickinson, Thomas Davis, a well known tavern keeper, famous as "California Tom,' Rev. Mr. Dillon, pastor of the Episcopal church at Johnstown, Marie Duorooski and daughter, Mrs. Cyrus Elder, wife of the general superintendent of the Cambria Iron Company, Minnie Elder, Mrs. Jennie Eckstein, P Eldridge, Miss Frank daughter of John Frank, Pearson Fisher, wife and six children, John Fulton, general manager of the Cambria Iron Works, wife and six children, Wm. Friedberger, Daisy Finnert, Kate Fran, Thomas Fagan, Miss Ida Fisher, William Gilmore, wife and family, Miss Grace Gorman, William Gaither, Andrew Greger, Mrs. Stephen Glucis and five children; James Howard, Mrs. J Henderson and two children, William Howells, Mrs. Ann Howells, Lizzie Howe, Mrs. and Miss Hamill, Mary Holleran, granddaughter of John Coad, Mrs. Huff, August Hickey, Mrs. John Hesker and five children; Mrs. Harris, wife of the chief of Johnstown police and eight children; Mrs. Henderson and two children, Samuel and Rose Hawthorne, Mrs. Hitchin, Thomas Hayes, John Jones, a boy; A J Jackson, a western union line boy stationed at Derry Thomas Jackson, a telegraph lineman; Frank Kerlin, Edward Kerlin, Mrs. Thomas Kerlin, Alexander King, Alexander Kilgore, John Kurtz, Miss Katzenmayer, Emma Kane, George Kritzf, William Kush, Charles A. Keiss, Mrs. P Kush, Mrs. William Kirby, Duffney Dolan. Mrs. J W. Kirelend and three children, James Lightner, wife and sister, Miss Margaret; Michael Luther, Mrs. Andrew Leonard, Miss Minnie Linton, John Lumbersky; Dr. John Lewman, an eminent surgeon, and one of the earliest advocates of immediate amputation; Edward Lightner, Mrs. John Lobun and Miss Marie, Emma McClaren, Cora MaClaren, Neil McAuley and wife. Peter McEnenery, George and Eddie Miller, Rose McAnay, Mrs. James P. McConaughy, Gus McHugh and four children, Mrs. Nolan and family of seven, William Overbeck, Mrs. H M and Minnie Ogle, she is the wife of the western union telegraph operator; Miss Oswald, John W Parsons, wife and child; Aubrey Parsons, wife and two children, Mrs. Sarah Palmer, son and daughter of Jesse Paden; Mrs. Caroline Polock, Mrs. John Reese, Cora, Lizzie and Alva Reese, Howard J Roberts, cashier of the First National Bank and his son; Mrs. Roberts. C T Schubert, editor of the Johnstown *Free Press*; Wat Stewart. Mrs. Joseph Smith and three children, Scott Salked and little son, William Smith, Charles Thomas. Emma Tusedera, Mr. and Mrs. Tokatsch, Lewis Tener, Anna Toka, Rev. Mr Wagner, wife and three daughters, visitors in Johnstown from Pittsburg; Emma Waise, Jacob Waise, Ida Warner, Wm J Williams, Mrs. Wissinger, Mrs. Realiad Worthington and seven children, Dr George Wagner, wife and three children, Louis Weinseller and wife, Miss Watkins.

All the officers of the Cambria Iron Company, except one or two, are drowned.

Some of the Scenes at Johnstown.

James M. Walters, an attorney at Johnstown, spent the night in Alma Hall, and relates a thrilling story. One of the most curious occurrences of the whole disaster was how Mr Walters got to the hall. His office is on the second floor. His home is at 135 Walnut Street. He says he was in the house with his family when the water struck it. All were carried away. Mr. Walter's family drifted on a roof in another direction. He passed down several streets and alleys until he came to the hall. His dwelling struck that edifice and he was thrown into his own office.

About 200 persons had taken refuge in Alma Hall and were on the second, third and fourth stories. The men held a meeting and drew up some rules, which all were bound to respect. Rev. Beale was put in charge of the first floor, A. M. Hart of the second floor and Doctor Matthews of the fourth floor. No lights were allowed, and the whole night was spent in darkness. The sick were cared for. The weaker women and children had the best accommodations that could be had, while the others had to wait.

The scenes were most agonizing, and heart rending; shrieks, sobs and moans pierced the gloomy darkness. The cry of children mingled with the suppressed sobs of the women. Under the guardianship of the men all took more hope. No one slept all the long dark night. Many knelt for hours in prayer, their supplications mingling with the roar of the waters and the shrieks of the dying in the surrounding houses. In all their misery two women gave premature birth to two children.

Doctor Matthews is a hero. Several of his ribs were crushed by a falling timber. Yet through all he attended the sick. When two women in a house across the street shouted for help, he, with two other brave young men, climbed across the drift and ministered to their wants. No one died during the night but women and children surrendered their lives on the succeeding day as a result of terror and fatigue. All of Mr. Walters' family were saved.

"This afternoon a wagon came slowly from the ruins in which was once Cambria. In it on a board, covered by a muddy cloth, were the remains of editor Schubert, of the Johnstown *Free Press*. Behind the wagon walked his friend, Benjamin Gribble. Thursday he had sent his three sons to Conemaugh Borough, and Friday afternoon he and his wife and six other children called at Mr. Gribble's residence. They noticed the rise of the water, but not until the flood from the burst dam washed the city did they anticipate danger. All fled to the second floor. Then, as the water rose, they went to the attic, and Mr. Schubert hastily prepared a raft, upon which all embarked. Just as the raft reached the bridge a heavy piece of timber raised from the water and swept the editor beneath the surface, The raft then glided through, and all the rest were rescued.

A tour of the west bank of the river for a distance of two miles leaves the mind confused. There are not over 100 bodies to be seen, but while a mass of people walked back and forth they were strangers. Not one person in ten that we met was a resident of this vicinity. It leads to the belief that hundreds, perhaps thousands are buried in the mud and debris, buried in the awful furnace at the stone bridge, or lodged further down than the searchers have yet gone. That many are buried yet is also indicated by a fresh find every few hours, though no thorough search in the mud and debris had been commenced. The belief is strengthened by the unmistakable odor that rises from the ashes of fire in the river bank.

At five o'clock the river bank was almost entirely covered by coffins, while between them and stooping over them were weeping men and women.

Harry Rose, popular district attorney, is among the missing, and there is scarcely any doubt that he is among the lost.

The Flood ta Mill Hall.

Anything and everything relating to the flood is of interest just now. "Grapho" in the Lock Haven *Democat*, thus tells of its ravages at Mill Hall:

Between the hours of one and two o'clock on Saturday morning last the citizens of Mill Hall were aroused from their slumber by the ringing of the bell at Brady's Hall, and upon looking out found

Water to right of them,
Water to left of them,
Water in front of them—
Madly careening.

And daylight proved it to be one of the most devasating floods ever known in the place. The water rose so rapidly that the people had barely time to betake themselves to the upper story of the houses ere the lower rooms were filled with the seething water, while the thud of the drifting timbers against the houses, the crashing of the buildings being torn assunder by the angry torrent and the terrified women and children for assistance created a scene that was heart-rending in the extreme, and beggars discription, while those who lived upon the higher lands on the opposite side of Fishing Creek, looked on with agonizing faces and bleeding hearts, powerless to render any assistance. This terrible flood came upon us like a thief in the night, while the inhabitants of our little mountain villiage were locked in peaceful slumber, little dreaming that this terrible calamity would be hurled upon them. The water rose with great rapidity, and Fishing Creek was soon bank full and rising above the arches of the stone bridge at the northern end of town, was backed up and thrown over the entire business portion of the town, and the scene was truly terrific. Main street looked like a rushing river, filled with driftwood, trees torn up by the roots, household goods, boxes and bundles of merchandise, barrels of syrup and sugar, and the bodies of horses, cattle and hogs, while ever and anon a grinding crash would announce the fact that some building had succumed to the merciless waters. The waters receded almost as rapidly as they had risen, and the people commenced to clean the mud out of their houses, and the trouble was thought to be over, when the alarm was given that the "waters are coming again," and those who could get out hurride to a place of safety and upon looking up above town a solid wall of water from four to six feet high was seen, covered with drift and bearing down upon us with lightning like volocity, and far exceeding in volume the first rise. Then all hope fled and our little village was thought to be doomed to certain destruction. Boats were brought into requisition and the rescuing of imprisoned families and conveying them to places of safety was carried on vigorously for a time. Every barn on the east side of Main street except two were carried off by the flood. On Main street, the large ware house of the Mann, & Garth Co., containing a large stock of meats, groceries, flour, feed, &c., was the first to yield to the torrent; it was soon followed by Messrs. Thos. R. Mann & Co's., new tempering shop, the engine house, engine, and head-hammering shops of Messrs. R. Mann & Sons, the drug store of Dr. J. W. Carothers, James Murray's summer kitchen, wood and coal house, I. J. Hickoff's ice house, W. H. Rosser's office, and a number of smoke houses and contents, wagon sheds and vehicles. The various damage is as fol'ows. Mann & Sons shops and engine house; Thos. R. Mann & Co.'s tempering shop gone and grinding shop wrecked and old mill badly damaged and a lot of unfinished and finished axes gone, besides great damage to machinery,

The Mann & Garth Co., warehouses and contents gone and entire stock in store room so damaged by the water as to be of no valne.

James I. Murray's summer kitchen and contents gone, carpets and furniture in house badly damaged.

Dr. J. W. Carothers' drug store completely wrecked and contents damaged.

W. H. Rosser, Esq., office and consising of library well stocked with law books, &c.

Freeman Brady, carriage house and contents gone, store flooded with water and stock damaged.

W H. Clark's bees lost furniture and carpets damaged by water.

D H Stover, barn and sheds two wagons and several tons of hay.

D Snyder, smoke house contents and building damaged.

Koble & Bennett, barn, sheds, wagons, store and shop flooded and stock damaged.

Titus M. Rosser, barn, contents, together with cow.

John Krider, two shoats, chickens, &c.

I. T. Hunter, shoe store flooded and entire stock damaged.

Jas. E Caldwell, store flooded and entire stock damaged.

At McGhee's saw mill, all the logs were swept away.

Every building on this side of the creek except the Shaffer House, Thos. R. Manns' D Snyder's and Freeman Brady residences were more or less flooded, and the carpets and furniture badly damaged by mud and water.

Itch cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. Sold by F. Potts Green Druggist, Bellefonte.

21-1-6m

Meeting of Stockholders.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Centre Building and Loan Association will be held in the office of George L. Potter, Friday, June 14th, at 7:30 p. m.

GEORGE L. POTTER, Secretary.

21-22-2t.

It was a Connecticut boy who surprised his teacher in reading the other day by his interpretation of the sentence: "There is a worm; do not tread on him.' He read slowly and hesitatingly: 'There is a warm doughnut; tread on him f"

CHAPPED hands result from two causes. Too much alkali in the soap, which draws the natural oil from the skin, leaving it harsh, dry, and liable to crack, or the fats, from which the soap is made, are not properly combined with the alkali, so, from its greasy nature, it is impossible to rinse off the soap after washing. Prof. Leeds, Ph. D., Stevens Institution of Technology, says: "The IVORY SOAP, while strongly cleansing, leaves the skin soft and pleasant to the touch, instead of harsh, uncomfortable, and liable to chap."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Take Hood's Sarsaparilla 100 Doses One Dollar

The Chief Reason for the great success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is found in the article itself. It is merit that wins, and the fact that Hood's Sarsaparilla actually accomplishes what is claimed for it, is what has given to this medicine a popularity and sale greater than that of any other sarsaparilla or blood purifier before the public. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum and all Humors, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Biliousness, overcomes That Tired Feeling, creates an Appetite, strengthens the Nerves, builds up the Whole System.

Merit Wins

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depend on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

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AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of this Commonwealth:

SECTION I. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following amendment is proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the Eighteenth Article thereof:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX, as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

CHARLE W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION proposed to the citizens of this Commonwealth by the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for their approval or rejection at a special election to be held June 18, 1889. Published by order of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in pursuance of Article XVIII of the Constitution.

Joint resolutions proposing an amendment to the constitution of the commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met* That the following is proposed as an amendment to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof.

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two month, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

"Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year [or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

A true copy of the joint resolution.

CHARLES W. STONE,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

TRIENNIAL ASSESSMENT.—APPEALS FOR 1889. NOTICE is hereby given that the Commissioners of Centre county, will meet the Tax payers at the following times and places for purpose of hearing and determining appeals for the Triennial Assessment of 1889.

The time for hearing appeals will be between the hours of 9 a. m. and 4 p. m. except where otherwise noted.

For Curtin and Liberty Townships, Thursday June 13th, at Eagleville, at Election house.

For Howard Borough, Howard and Marion Townships, Friday, June 14th, at Election House, in Howard Borough.

For Walker Township Saturday, June 15th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Spring and Benner Townships, Monday, June 17th, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

For Miles Township and Millheim Borough, Thursday, June 20th, at the Election House in Millheim Borough.

Penn and Haines Townships, Friday, June 21st at Election House, Coburn.

Gregg and Potter, and Centre Hall Borough, Saturday June 22d, at Election House, Centre Hall Borough.

For Boggs Township and Milesburg Borough, Monday June 24th, at Election House, Central City.

For Snow Shoe and Burnside, Tuesday, June 25th, at Election House, Snow Shoe.

For Rush Township, and Philipsburg Borough, Wednesday June 26th, at Lloyd House, Philipsburg.

For Taylor and Worth Township, Thursday, June 27th, at Election House Port Matilda.

For Huston and Union and Unionville Borough, Friday June 28th, at Hotel, in Unionville.

For Harris and College Townships, Saturday, June 29th, at Election House, Lemont.

For Half Moon Township, Monday, July 1st, at Election House, Stormstown.

For Patton and Furguson Townships, Tuesday, July 2d, at Scotia School House.

For Bellefonte Borough, Wednesday, July 3d, at Commissioners office, Bellefonte.

A general appeal will be held at the Commissioners office on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, July 8th, 9th, and 10th, 1889.

The Assessors will please bring all books and papers they have to the appeals

Notice—Notice is hereby given to the Assessors of the several districts that they be present with the Board of Commissioners on the day of said appeal, in their respective districts, as well as all persons who may feel themselves aggrieved. No appeal will be heard after the date of the general appeal as above.

J. C. HENDERSON,
JNO. D. DECKER, Com'rs,
Attest: M. S. FIDLER.
J. B. Strohm, Clerk.
Commissioners' OFFICE, Bellefonte Pa., May 20th, 1889.

AUDITORS NOTICE. In the Orphans Court of Centre County. In the matter of the Estate of Nancy Beck, dec'd. The undersigned, are auditor appointed by the court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the administrator to and among these legally entitled thereto, will meet all parties in interest for the purposes of his appointment, on Monday, the 24th day of June A. D 1889, at 10 o clock A M at his office in, Bellefonte, Pa

JOHN M DALE,
Auditor,

21-23-3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Rev. Wm. H. H. Snyder, late of Bellefonte Borough, deceased, having been granted by the Register of Centre County, to the undersigned, he requests all persons indebted to deceased to make immediate payment and those having claims against him to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

D. S. KELLER, Administrator,
P. O. address, Bellefonte, Pa.
21 19 6t

DECORATION DAY ECHOES.

THE DAY IN MILESBURG AND BOGGS TOWNSHIP.

Flags and Flowers Placed on the Patriots Graves in Six Cemeteries.

PATHOS, PATRIOTISM, PROSE, PROVENDER AND PARAPHERNALIA PLENTIFUL.

It was expected that Decoration day in Milesburg would be an event, but few dreamed of anything to compare with the demonstration of the 30th. The sun had not fully dawned when the sound of the tack hammer was heard all over the town, and by 8 o'clock the route of parade was bordered with flags, banners, bunting and wreathes. Young and old united in putting Milesburg in her dress uniform for this which is to her holy-day and holiday. A new feature in the decorations was that of tying the festoons of bunting with black ribbon—and this feature gave the needed tinge of sadness to the occasion.

The services were in charge of Dr. George L. Potter Post, No. 261. Details had been chosen of comrades to visit the different cemeteries and decorate the graves of dead soldiers. Comrade James Creps had been detailed for Fairview, and as he had determined to make the grand rounds, which involved a ride of twenty-two miles he reached Fairview early and placed the flags and flowers on the graves of the two dead soldiers who there await the bugle call of the resurrection.

Transportation had been arranged to take all the comrades to the Advent church cemetery, and at 9 o'clock the procession started, headed by the Milesburg Drum Corps. They were met there by resident comrades and a gathering of several hundred citizens.

The order of march at the Advent church cemetery was first the Sunday-school, second the Drum Corps and third the G. A. R.

The grand and impressive G. A. R. ritual was read, Comrade Theodore P. Rynder made an address and then the graves of eight soldiers of the civil war and three of the war of 1812 were marked with flags and decorated with flowers. The flowers were wonderfully profuse and some of the graves were actually hidden from sight by them.

THE SOLDIER'S BANQUET.

The soldiers and the drum corps then returned to Milesburg, where a banquet awaited them, prepared and served by the Woman's Relief Corps. It was an elegant affair. Rev. David Hunter, who preached the Memorial sermon on the previous Sunday, was an invited guest and was escorted to the Post room by Comrades Roger, Kellorman and Rynder. He was introduced to the Post by Commander Joseph A. Green. After dinner the "Assembly" was beaten and the comrades entered the vehicle and started for Curtin, led by the drum corps playing patriotic airs. At the entrance to the Curtin cemetery they alighted and marched to the Eagle chapel. The graves of the eight comrades in this cemetery had already been decorated by a detail of resident soldiers in charge of Comrade W. Hugh Schultz. At Eagle chapel they were met by the Sunday-school headed by the Curtin brass band and marched to the Curtin cemetery, where the G. A. R. ritual was given in addition to an ode by the Sunday-school.

MR. DALE'S ADDRESS.

The drum corps played a dirge while the graves were being decorated, and after the benediction by the chaplain the commander introduced Clement Dale, Esq., who delivered a very able and patriotic address, after which Commander Green introduced Prof. John Hamilton of State College, late Sargeant Major of the 1st Penna. Reserve Cavalry, who gathered the children around him and told them in plain language what would have been the result of the success of secession; how our country would have been broken into petty principalities, with cordons of forts around our borders, with the men as soldiers and the women and children tilling the soil to feed the soldiers and pay taxes. It was a plain, profound, eloquent, and patriotic address.

A beautiful incident was that of twelve little boys of the Eagle chapel Sunday-school who marched to the cemetery each carrying a wreath made of spruce and snow balls over his right shoulder. After this the soldiers returned to Milesburg and formed in company line at the Post room. While in line each one was supplied with a flag having the soldier's name and service printed on it, to be placed on a soldier's grave. The Woman's Relief Corps then presented to each soldier a beautiful bouquet to be placed on the graves and a button-hole bouquet to wear. These flags and bouquets were carried in the left hand and rested on the left shoulder. This was an entirely new and beautiful feature.

AN ODD FELLOWS DEMONSTRATION.

From the Post room they marched to the Odd Fellows Hall, where they were met and saluted by the Odd Fellows as the old veterans passed through their open ranks. There were 74 Odd Fellows in line with E H Carr grand marshal. Proceeding to the Methodist church, they were joined by the Sunday-school and Bellefonte Band, which preceded the three organizations on the march to the cemetery. At the residence of J C P Jones they were joined by thirteen young ladies dressed in white with red and blue sashes. The Sunday-school children were loaded with bouquets and wreaths held up as offerings to the veterans as they passed through the open ranks, and men whose eyes never moistened nor nerves quivered in the thickest of the fight had brimming eyes and quivering lips as they thought of the dead comrades whose mementoes floated from their left shoulders and at the children loaded with flowers. The street was lined with the citizens of town and country as the cemetery was reached.

NOT DAUNTED BY RAIN.

At this time the rain, which had been threatening all day, began to fall. No soldier or citizen broke ranks; but Commander Green, seeing a heavy rain impending, dismissed the citizens to Boggs Hall to hear the address, and deployed the soldiers to decorate the graves. By the time this was done the rain was descending in torrents.

THREE GRAVES.

Reposing here are three Revolutionary patriots—Wm. Lee, John Holt and Sarah Holt. The last mentioned—Sarah Holt—was a shrewd and brave woman who periled her life to being needed information to the soldiers. William Lee was a Quaker soldier, and was the great-great grand father of Mrs. T P Rynder, whose recent poem, the "Soldier at Home," was honored by a vote of thanks from Dr. Geo. L Potter Post, 261, G A R. The severe storm, which prevented the delivery here of Mr. Hamilton's and Mr. Dale's addresses, brought the only disappointment of the day. Twenty-nine soldiers are buried in the cemetery at Milesburg and six in the new cemetery. A committee of the W R C decorated the graves in the new cemetery.

The citizens who decorated so handsomely on the date of the Centennial Inauguration all repeated it on this occasion, and in addition several parties who could not procure the bunting and flags then were decorated now—notable among these being the house of Alf. Smith, the front of which was literally covered.

INCIDENTS.

Every business place, with only one exception, was decorated.

Mr. Lemuel Holt, a great-grandson of Sarah Holt, of Revolutionary fame, who was the first to scale the Rebel entrenchments at Murfresboro, capturing the Rebel standard, and in so doing received the wound from which he died two months later, is buried in the old cemetery.

The officers were: Commander Jos. A Green. Chief Marshal, Alf. Smith; (Mr. Smith was wounded three times); Assistant Marshals, Al. C Moore and J Green McKinley (both of whom were wounded).

The young ladies dressed in white were Misses Edith Else, Erma Jones, Grace Jones, Lyda Jones, Bertha Proudfoot, Myrtle Austin, Millie Brown, Stella Brown, Daisy Green, Lottie Miller, Meda Boggs, Maud Harshberger and Lora Fulton.

We feel under great obligations to the manager of the procession and to the ladies of the W R C for the excellent dinner served your reporter.

The New Discovery.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it and should be afflicted with a cough cold, or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at W. C. Keplinger & Co's.

—It is unfortunate that the Normal School at Lock Haven should fare so badly, as it was burned out and, establishing itself in the Montour House, it is now almost drowned out. But this morning, the telephone tells us, breakfast was being prepared in the building, the students were occupying the balconies and everything looked as if they were making the best of it.

ELECTION PROCLAMATION.—GOD SAVE the Commonwealth. I, Robert Cooke, Jr., High Sheriff of the county of Centre, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give notice to the electors of the county aforesaid that an election will be held in the said county of Centre, on

TUESDAY, JUNE 18, 1889,

for the purpose of deciding upon the approval and ratification or rejection of two separate amendments to the constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The *first* of said amendments being as follows:

AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said Constitution to be designated as Article XIX as follows:

ARTICLE XIX.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor, to be used as a beverage, is hereby prohibited, and any violation of this prohibition shall be a misdemeanor, punishable as shall be provided by law.

The manufacture, sale, or keeping for sale of intoxicating liquor for other purposes than as a beverage may be allowed in such manner only as may be prescribed by law. The General Assembly shall, at the first session succeeding the adoption of this article of the Constitution, enact laws with adequate penalties for its enforcement.

The second thereof being as follows:

AMENDMENT.

Strike out from section one, of article eight the four qualifications for voters which read as follows:

"If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid, within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two month, and paid at least one month before the election," so that the section which reads as follows:

Every male citizen, twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications shall be entitled to vote at all elections:

First He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least one month.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year, (or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months) immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least two months immediately preceding the election.

Fourth. If twenty-two years of age or upwards, he shall have paid within two years, a state or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least two months and paid at least one month before the election," shall be amended, so as to read as follows:

Every male citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the following qualifications, shall be entitled to vote at the polling place of the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere.

First. He shall have been a citizen of the United States at least thirty days.

Second. He shall have resided in the state one year [or if, having previously been a qualified elector or native born citizen of the state, he shall have removed therefrom and returned, then six months] immediately preceding the election.

Third. He shall have resided in the election district where he shall offer to vote at least thirty days immediately preceding the election. The legislature, at the session thereof next after the adoption of this section, shall, and from time to time thereafter may, enact laws to properly enforce this provision.

Fourth. Every male citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a citizen for thirty days and an inhabitant of this state one year next preceding an election, except at municipal elections, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident and not elsewhere for all offices that now are or hereafter may be elected by the people: *Provided*, That in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district, and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvas of their votes in the election district in which they respectively reside.

Fifth. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence while employed in the service of the United States or the State, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the State or of the high seas, nor while a student of any college or seminary of learning, nor while kept at any almshouse or public institution, except the inmates of any home for disabled and indigent soldiers and sailors, who, for the purpose of voting, shall be deemed to reside in the election district where said home is located. Laws shall be made for ascertaining, by proper proofs, the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage hereby established."

I also hereby make known and give notice that the places for holding the aforesaid election in the several boroughs and townships within the county of Centre are as follows, to wit:

For the township of Haines (eastern precinct) at the public school house at Woodward.

For the township of Haines (western precinct) at the public house of T G Edmunds, Aaronsburg.

For the township of Half Moon, at the school house in Stormstown.

For the township of Taylor, at the house erected for that purpose on the property of Leonard Merryman.

For the township of Miles, in the school house in the town of Rebersburg.

For the township of Gregg (north precinct,) at Murray's school house.

For the township of Gregg (south precinct) at the dwelling house owned by J S Fisher, at Penn Hall.

For the borough of Centre Hall, at the public school house in said borough.

For the township of Potter (northern precinct,) at the public house of D J Meyer, in Centre Hall.

For the township of Potter (south precinct,) at the house owned by J B Fisher, of Penn Hall, and occupied by Frank Hosterman.

For the township of College, at the school house in Lemont.

For the township of Ferguson (old precinct,) at the school house in Pine Grove.

For the township of Ferguson (new precinct) at the old school house at Baileyville.

For the township of Harris at the school house in Boalsburg.

For the township of Patton at the house of Peter Murray.

For the North ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the South ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the West ward of the borough of Bellefonte at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Benner at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Spring at the Court House in Bellefonte.

For the township of Walker in the school house at Hublersburg.

For the township of Howard at the school house in the borough of Howard.

For the borough of Howard at the public school house in said borough.

For the township of Rush (northern precinct,) at the school house at Cold Stream.

For the township of Rush (southern precinct) in the public school house in the village of Powelton

For the township of Snow Shoe (eastern precinct) at the school house in the village of Snow Shoe.

For the township of Snow Shoe (western precinct) at the school house in the village of Moshannon.

For the township of Marion at the school house in Jacksonville.

For the borough of Milesburg at the school house in Milesburg.

For the township of Boggs (eastern precinct) at Curtin's school house.

For the township of Boggs (western precinct) at the school house in Central City.

For the township of Boggs (northern precinct) at the public school house known as "Walker's School House."

For the township of Huston at the Silver Dale school house.

For the township of Penn at the public house kept by R V Shaffer, at Coburn.

For the borough of Millheim at the school house opposite the Evangelical church in said borough.

For the township of Liberty at the school house in Eagleville.

For the township of Worth at the school house in Port Matilda.

For the township of Burnside at the house of J K Boak.

For the township of Curtin at the school house near Robert Mann's.

For the township of Union at the school house in the borough of Unionville.

For the borough of Unionville at the new school house in said borough.

For the First ward of the borough of Philipsburg at Wheelman's Club House, at corner of Beaver and Second streets.

For the Second ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the Public Building, at the corner of North Centre and Presqueisle streets.

For the Third ward of the borough of Philipsburg at the store of William Hess, at the corner of Spruce and Ninth streets.

NOTICE is hereby given, "That every person excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of the State or of any city or incorporated district, whether a commissioned officer or otherwise a subordinate officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the Legislative, Executive or Judiciary Department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also that every member of Congress and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, or commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of Judge, Inspector, or clerk of an election of this Commonwealth; and that no Inspector, Judge or other office of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

At all elections held under the laws of the Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock a. m., and closed at 7 o'clock p. m.,

TICKETS TO BE VOTED.

And it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of each of said townships, boroughs, wards, precints and districts to receive at the said election separate tickets either written or printed or partly written and partly printed, from each of the qualified voters of this State who may offer the same, and to deposit them in a box or boxes to be for the purpose provided by the proper officers, which tickets shall be printed separately, one labled on the outside "prohibitory amendment, to the constitution," and on the inside "for the prohibitory amendment," or "against the prohibitory amendment;" the other labled on the outside "suffrage amendment to the Constitution," and on the inside "for the suffrage amendment," or "against the suffrage amendment."

Given under my hand and seal at my office in Bellefonte, this 6th day of May, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Eighty-nine and in the One Hundred and Thirteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

ROBERT COOK, Jr.,
Sheriff of Centre County.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Miscellaneous.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion. Without injurious medication.

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HINDERCORNS.

The only sure Cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. HISCOX & Co., N.Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE

Have You Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion? Use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It has cured the worst cases and is the best remedy for all ills arising from defective nutrition. Take in time. 50c. and $1.00. 21 22 4t

ACHING Sides, Back

weak and Painful Kidneys, Aching Sides, Back and Chest, Rheumatic, Sciatic, Sharp, and Muscular Pains, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only instantaneous pain-killing strengthening plaster. 25 cts; 5 for $1. At druggists, or of POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON.

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HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER! IN LIQUID OR BOILING EASILY MADE THIS PACKAGE MAKES FIVE GALLONS MAKES FIVE GALLONS DELICIOUS AND SPARKLING

ROOT BEER

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Ask your Druggist or Grocer for it.

C. E. HIRES, PHILADELPHIA. 21 22 4t

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To any one entitled to it, in all parts, by placing our machines and goods where the people can see them, we will send free to one person in each locality the very best sewing-machine made in the world, with all the attachments. We will also send free a complete line of our costly and valuable art samples. In return we ask that you show what we send to those who may call at your house, and after 2 months all shall become your own property. The grand machine is made after the Singer pattern, which has proved to be the best ever sold for $50, with the latest improvements, and now sells for $50. Best, brightest, most useful machine in the world. All is free. No capital required. Reader, if you write to us at once you can secure the best sewing-machine in the world, and the agency for your locality. Many are making fortunes. Those who write to us at once can secure these liberal offers. Don't delay a moment. Address at once, TRUE & CO., Box 740, Augusta, Maine.

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to canvass for one of the Largest, Oldest established, BEST KNOWN NURSERIES in the country. Most liberal terms. GENEVA NURSERY Unequalled facilities. Established 1846. W A T SMITH, Geneva, New York. 21 21 4t

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Fall Term Begins Sept. 20th, 1888.

This institution is located in one of the most beautiful and healthful spots of the entire Allegheny region. It is open to students of both sexes, and offers the following Courses of Study:

1. A Full Classical Course of four years.
2. A Latin Scientific course.
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SALESMEN to sell choice Nursery Stock. LIBERAL PAY GUARANTEED WEEKLY. No experience required. Commence at once and success assured. Write FRED K. YOUNG, Nurseryman, Rochester, N. Y. 22 15 2m

The Foundations of the Mighty Deep.

When Bellefonte awoke last Saturday she found that every small stream in the vicinity was on a swell. Spring Creek, according to good testimony, exceeded her efforts of 1876. Over the streets which are low the water rushed, shutting off the passage for pedestrians. The mill race overflowed its banks and surrounded the foundry and the planing mill. Into the basement of the *Watchman* office the muddy water run. That spicy sheet had been printed this week, however, and by the time the press room is needed again the effects of the flood will be effaced.

Many people were put to inconvenience and loss by the suddenly rising water. Out where Mr. A. B. Steele lives the cellars were generally filled and gardens damaged. He, however, fared the worst, as his garden being destroyed and the water surrounding his house and coming in on the first floor, greatly damaging the carpets.

Down at the glass works, too, the same destruction occurred, and many people, among whom was our friend, Mr. Thos. Shaughency, lost quite a number of chickens. There were some very excellent gardens there which were destroyed.

Railroad travel was all stopped on the Bald Eagle railroad. Communication by telephone and telegraph further than Howard was also interrupted. The iron county bridge at Milesburg was washed away and the railroad bridge was considered in danger of going. At Curtin the railroad bridge was carried off and probably other railroad and county bridges met the same fate.

The contrast between the raging waters and the weather was made the more striking by the clear sky and genial sunshine which followed.

Water.

Pennsylvania is wet. That is proven by the unprecedented downpour for two days last week. It is a tremendous victory for the Wets and threatens to drown even them, much as they are supposed to love water.

On Friday the river at Clearfield was reported very high, equal to the flood of 1865 and rising at the rate of a foot every two hours.

Let this remarkable rainfall be a warning to every voter to vote for the Amendment on the 18th of June, or the elements, in wrath, will do their best to make them not only drink, but to live, act and move in an ocean of the same pure, clear, life-giving liquid.

Travel Interrupted.

The report that the railroad bridge at Milesburg was swept away is not correct. It was in great danger at one time, but the immediate cause of apprehension for its safety is now removed. It is the most destructive summer flood ever known and fairly rivals in its inconvenience and the damage it causes—the great blizzard of March last year.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save $50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by F. Potts Green, Druggist Bellefonte. 21-1-1y

—If the farmers of our county and Commonwealth would look at the question of the Amendment in the light of self interest they would saddle and mount their horses on the morning of the 18th of June and scour the country in their respective localities, seeking and beseeching their neighbor voters to go to the polls and vote for the Amendment; for not a penny comes to them directly or indirectly from selling liquor. The dimes and the nickles spent by the drinking men for grog means that much less flour, pototoes, pork, butter, vegetables, etc., for the support and sustenance of his family, and consequently decreasing the sale of those very products that affect and lessen the revenue of the farmer's pocket book.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

—Lewistown had a notable Memorial day. A dispatch to the Altoona *Tribune* says that the services in Lewistown were conducted by post 176 Grand Army of the Republic. After the services in the cemeteries the parade disbanded. Col. Chill Hazzard, of Monongehela City, delivered the oration in the court house.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper W. A. NOYES, 149 *Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.* 3 od 26t

ADDITIONAL LOCAL NEWS

—In the parlor they were sitting,
He in love was awful sick,
And the gossips said the couple,
As they termed it, "were quite thick,"
But the nerves of Charley failed him,
In his zeal he found a lack
When she cried, "O! kill the beetle
That is running down my back."

—Leafy June.

—The shad season will end on June 10.

—Vote for the Prohibitory Amendment.

—The Millheim post-office has changed its location.

—Laurel is in blossom and rhododendron will soon follow.

—Scranton has a Prohibition daily paper named "*The People*."

—Didn't May go out like a whole menagerie of lions and tigers?

—Continuous rains injure two important industries—base ball and circuses

—The cucumber has put in appearance with all its green and white deceptions.

—How's *Williamsport*? We have not been able to get any intelligence from that city.

—College and seminary commencements and sweet girl graduates will soon fill the public mind.

—We understand that there was a temperence meeting in the Court House on Sunday evening.

—The strawberries brought from the South were in their prime on Memorial day and those sold by Sternberg were particularly fine.

—It is announced that Charles Corss, a prominent lawyer in Lock Haven, is to be married on June 5th to Miss Pollock, daughter of ex-Governor Pollock, in Philadelphia.

—On Tuesday, June 11, Dr. W. B. Henderson and Miss Mattie Alport, both of Philipsburg, will be married in the Episcopal church in that place at the hour of high noon.

—This year according to the very best authorities is the time for the seventeen year locusts, and many of our readers say they have already seen them in considerable numbers.

—The Altoona *Tribune* wants that city to get something—a shoe factory, a knitting factory, anything so it is a factory. There is the building and also the people to work in it, so let the factory come.

—Willie Meese, aged four years and eight months, son of E. C. Meese, of Coleville, died this morning at 4 o'clock. The funeral will take place on Sunday at 2.30 o'clock p. m; interment at Pleasant Gap.

—We are sorry to hear that the health of Rev. Sam Small has been greatly impaired and he will not be able to fill his engagements to lecture in Pennsylvania, consequently his appointment here this week is declared off.

—Voters who intend to vote for the Amendment and who have changed their places of residence since the September registration will do well to see that they are registered in the ward or precinct in which they now live.

—Joseph L. McKinney has been appointed postmaster at Lewistown, Pa., vice Thomas M. Wiley removed. George G. Reese is the new postmaster at Olyphant, Pa., and Henry C. Parsons, Jr., at St. Marys, Pa., vice Ignatius Garner, removed.

—On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock Mr. Cyrus I. Solt and Lydia F. Symmonds were married at the Methodist parsonage at Pleasant Gap, Rev. Mr. Sarvis officiating. Mr. Solt is an excellent, much esteemed young gentleman and his bride is an amiable, worthy young lady. The young couple deserve all the good fortune that this world can give them and we hope they may have it in large measure.

—Prof. David O Etters will be a candidate for the office of County Superintendent of Schools. It is definitely known now that Prof. Wolf will not be a candidate again, and as the other end of the county has had the position about eighteen years it should now come to this end, which it can well do when there is such an excellent candidate as Prof. Etters, the present Principal of the Bellefonte High School.

—A wedding occurred at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Glenn on Thursday evening, the contracting parties being their second daughter Miss Carrie, and William S. Rhinesmith, son of David Rhinesmith, of Spring township. The ceremony took place at 8 o'clock, Rev. William Laurie, D. D., officiating. It was followed by a sumptuous supper and a reception. Congratulations and many presents added pleasure to the affair and the festivities were prolonged during the evening.

—There was an interesting service at Pleasant Gap on Memorial Day in addition to the usual decoration exercise. It was under the auspices of Company B, N. G. of Pa. A neat monument had been erected there to the memory of Jacob Showers. The company went on Tuesday morning to dedicate it, The Pleasant Gap band rendered the music for the occasion. Prayer was made and two addresses were delivered, one of them by Lieutenant Reber. The occasion was impressive and solemn.

"COVERED OVER."

THE GRANDLY SUCCESSFUL DECORATION CEREMONIES ON THURSDAY.

A Beautiful Parade, a Profusion of Flowers and Imposing Services.

THE LARGEST ATTENDANCE AND FINEST DISPLAY EVER SEEN IN BELLEFONTE ON SUCH AN OCCASION.

A Shower of Rain Interrupts the Exercises, but does not Quench the Enthusiastic Ardor of the People.

Lowering clouds, dull and leaden; winds from the southeast; with the scudding clouds occasionally parting and showing sunshine between—these were the characteristics of Thursday's weather. Everybody said it would rain and everybody was right, but the rain held off so long that some began to think the day might pass without any. It came, just in time to cut the decoration ceremonies in half—all the essentials being completed and the nonessential and ornamental parts omitted. It is well that Commander Rankin managed the exercises as he did, or some of the ritual service might have been necessary in a shower of rain.

There was no lack of flowers, and they were prettier than usual. The gorgeous peony! Why, in addition to hundreds used in the decorations almost every Undine man had one to wear as his corsage bouqut! The mock orange! Perhaps that isn't its botanical name, but it is what we call that pretty, fragrant, cream white flower. The snow ball! The aster! Then there were cut flowers and flowering plants by hundreds—even the highly-prized immortelle! There were numerous special pieces. It seemed almost that all of Bellefonte was a great big blossom!

Considering the fact that every hamlet has its separate decoration exercises, the throng of people in town was surprisingly large. In the afternoon every street corner was filled with loveliness and much that was not lovely. Our country cousins were all here. The parade formed on schedule time. Heading the procession was a hack occupied by the President of the borough council, F. B. Stover; R. S. Brouse, Chief Burgess; E. C. Humes; Rev. W. A. Houck, orator of the day, and Hon. A. G. Curtin.

"Our Band," as we are proud to call the Bellefonte boys, preceded the parade with music; Company B—brave boys—marched next and opened the way through the great crowd for the veterans who followed. We must compliment the veterans for appearing so numerously. There were a great many of them in line and the march for some of them was not an easy task. The white helmted Pleasant Gap band, with their dandy drum major, made the center of the column full of music. The Undine boys fairly surprised people by their number and their fine appearance. This organization was brought into existence in 1871 and made its first public appearance on Decoration day, 1872. So this appearance was in a certain sense an anniversary occasion. They looked better than they have before for several years. Mr. Geo. Potter was the only man who was with the company yesterday who was also with the same company in 1872. This shows the changes which time brings about. The beautiful music of the Zion band was a sure indication that the Logan boys would follow and there they were in their bright uniforms. We however, noticed several members of the Logans who did not march. As the fire laddies were passing we heard a young lady exclaim, "What handsome looking men!" We are not sure she meant the Undines or the Logans.

In the parade the principal attraction was a huge catafalque with a shaft upon it. It was appropriate in design and the design most perfectly carried out. The exposed sides were green, inscribed with letters of immortels in colors. On one side was "Comrades' Tribute" and on the other "Youth of Bellefonte," and that is just what it meant—the union of the Comrades and the children in providing decorations. On the pedestal were 140 blooming flowers with a great, billowy mass of cut flowers.

The route traversed was the usual one and while the march was in progress the people went through the several avenues to the Union Cemetery—where the services and exercises were to occur, the graves in other cemeteries having been appropriately decorated during the morning by a committee appointed for that purpose. The crowd in Union cemetery numbered 3000. The clouds began to darken and mass in order as if they intended to make a charge on the people. Commander Rankin is vigilant and was looking out for an attack, which made him adopt the tactics of abreviating the outlined programme, and thus he was prepared when the first shower came to make a graceful retreat with his entire army without the sacrifice of a single soldier, though perhaps the white skirts or lace overdresses of some of the fair ladies were slightly mussed.

The march through the cemetery was planned to form the hollow square, in the centre of which a speaker's stand and desk were placed. A dirge was given by the Pleasant Gap band standing near the monument erected to the memory of Lt. Col. Wm. P. Wilson. Commander Rankin then delivered his address which was brief and direct. Chaplain Woodcock invoked the divine blessing. The ode, "Tread Lightly o'er their Graves," was given by a choir composed of Messrs. James Barnhart, A. Lukenbach, Charles Shuey, Walter Whippo, J. A. Feidler and Frank Bassett. It was very sweetly sung, and all considered it a misfortune that three other odes practiced for the occasion had to be omitted. Then the decoration of four special graves, which is in honor of all deceased sailors and soldiers, was performed. This was followed by the decoration of all the graves in the usual manner. The bugle call, performed most perfectly by Charles Walters, instructor of the Bellefonte band, recalled the columns to their places.

Comrade R. C. Irwin read in a very animated and expressive style, a carefully prepared poem, which was intently listened to and was a pleasing feature of the occasion. It was entitled "Missing Files" and we will publish it soon, so that all can read this excellent production, which shows both scholarship and genius.

Rev. W. A. Houck had just begun the delivery of his address and the audience imbibing the true spirit of patriotism which it inculcates when the showers of rain descended, and discretion being considered the better part of valor, the benediction was said and there was a general rush to town. Company B came down Howard street in double quick time. Quickly the cemetery was deserted, but the rain which came kissed the flowers on every grave and quickened them to fresher and longer life. They will bloom in beauty there for many days, testifying that Memorial Day, 1889, was indeed an occasion worthy the pure sentiment and noble duty which it teaches.

In the contribution of flowers were the usual number of wreathes, crosses and other suitable designs, but a special piece prepared by the Woman's Relief Corps was much admired. It was a large wreath and contained in the centre the letters W. R. C., formed of white flowers. It was placed on the grave of Mrs. Sheridan, who was a member of the Corps.

Gathered at Houserville.

HOUSERVILLE, May 28, 1889.

J. D. Wirts, accompanied by his wife and sister, Miss Grey, spent Saturday in Bellefonte.

The Prohibition meeting on Monday evening, was not largely attended on account of the rain.

Mrs. George Tibbens, who was ill with an affection of the lungs, is recovering.

Miss Anna Rossman is seriously ill at present writing.

G. S Keller is doing a good business in his factory.

J. Houser is busy at his mill chopping corn.

Ala. A. Snyder is engaged in hauling oats to market.

Mr. George Tibbens, who was hurt by a horse, is on the mend.

Corn and oats look well.

Plenty of rain at present.

U. G. Coble still continues his calls at Wm. Thompson's.

We are very sorry for the departure of Irvin Wirts.

Some of our young ladies take great pleasure in going to singing on Saturday evening, especially Miss Wirts, Miss Scholl and Miss Jordan, who keep late hours on that evening.

We advise A. B. Cowher not to stay out till five o'clock in the morning next time he attends a party.

The Union Sabbath school is still meeting with good success, but there is still room for others. Come one and all.

Our dress makers, Mrs. Dr. Houser and Mrs. R. C. Palmer, are busily engaged upon many orders.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Snyder spent one day of this week in Bellefonte.

A party of old and young folks gathered at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Shutt, the party being given in honor of their daughter, Miss Sallie. It took place on Wednesday evening, the 22d, that being the sixteenth anniversary of her birthday. The affair was quite a surprise to her. About thirty persons were present and partook of an elegant supper prepared for them by Mrs. Shutt. Miss Sallie was the recipient of many handsome and valuable presents.

—A remarkable case of snake charming is reported from Greshamville, Ga. The mother of little Belle Hart saw her child standing, with a stick in hand, steadfastly gazing at a large coachwhip snake, both snake and child gazing intensely at each other, and neither moving an inch. The child was pulled away by the mother, when Belle, trembling from head to foot, began to violently cry. She explained that she had intended killing the snake, but it "caught her eye." Try as she would—and horror stricken as she was she tried hard—she could not withdraw her eyes from the snake, and she feels that if she had not been taken away from the spot by her mother she could not much longer have resisted an influence which seemed to urge her to advance to where the snake lay on the ground.

Many Prohibition Meetings.

THURSDAY, JUNE 6.

Pine Hall, Hon John H Orvis and D F. Fortney, Esq.

Nittany, Dr Wm Laurie.

Wolf's School House (Haines Twp), Prof John Hamilton.

Spring Mills, J W Gephart, Esq.

Fairview School House (Boggs township) Rev Geo Elliott and J C Harper, Esq.

Walker's School House, (Boggs township), Rev W L Hayden and Clement Dale, Esq.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7.

Pine Grove Mills, D F Fortney and Ellis L Orvis, Esqs.

Hublersburg, Dr Wm Laurie.

Woodward. Prof John Hamilton.

State College, Hon A O Furst.

Coburn, J W. Gephart, Esq., and Hon. W K Alexander.

Rebersburg, C. M. Bower, Esq.

Howard, Rev W A Houck.

Mann's School House, (Curtin Twp), J C Harper and Clement Dale, Esqs.

SATURDAY JUNE 8.

Zion, Dr. Wm. Laurie.

Houserville, Prof. John Hamilton

Milesburg, J. W. Gephart, Esq.

Murray's School House (Gregg township), J. C. Harper and Clement Dale, Esqs.

Centre Hall, Ellis L. Orvis and D. F. Esqs.

Summer Rest.

Apropos of the annual exodus from the cities, which is soon to commence, it is not a paradox, but a truth, that the best rest is often to be found in another and utterly different form of activity. Thus the city dweller who is nervously tired by the dreadful pace at which life is driven there and by the infernal din and ceaseless anxiety that attend it should literally "take to the woods" or the waters and pursue any form of sport or recreation that interests him. Simply to "loaf and invite your soul" is both delight and medicine for workers who have not lost their talent for repose. As men tire of different ways, so they rest and recuperate, if wise, each in his own way.

The taking of a family out of town is a different and more difficult matter. A summer's outing ought to mean freedom from housekeeping cares for the mother and healthful out-of-door romping and playing for young children. To change the conditions of living is, in brief, the essential thing. And beyond that the sensible purpose should be to find rest that restores and recreation that recreates, instead of a new form of slavery or dissipation.

—We saw such a large number of people on the streets on Wednesday evening that we thought there would not be many in the Court room, but it was filled and some could not obtain seats. Mr. E C Humes, President of the First National Bank, presided with several vice presidents and a sufficient number of secretaries. He introduced Hon. Volney V Cushing, of Maine, who delivered an argumentative and forcible address first defining alcohol and telling when it is of use and when not. He compared it with dynamite, which is also an agency that is either beneficial or destructive, according to circumstances. His strongest point, perhaps, was the one he made against Christian ministers and church people who will not vote for the Amendment. At the same time he was very gentlemanly and polite in his allusions to them, while he acknowledged that their position on the question is almost enough to make any one lose patience with them or cause angels to weep. He instanced the thousands of barrels of liquor which Massachusetts is sending each day to Africa, ruining 200 souls where one convert is made by a missionary. The church, he said, stands for "the beauty of holiness," and the establishment of the "Kingdom of Christ" on earth cannot be accomplished while liquor is sold as a beverage.

—We can indeed sympathise with Comrade Charles Martin, of Southern California, in the disappointment he has just experienced. He is a member of Company H 56th Regiment, Pa. Vols. Before the war he lived in this vicinity. Then he went to the South, remaining about six years and since then has been living in California. He came to the East to attend the dedication of a monument on the field of Gettysburg, not knowing that the date for the dedication had been postponed. As the trip will cost him hundreds of dollars and he is not rich, his disappointment can be understood. It seems to us it was a wretched mistake to postpone the dates of these dedications. Comrade Williams who was also a member of the same regiment, was delighted to see Comrade Martin when the latter came walking into his store here on Wednesday morning and he has been giving him special attention ever since. Despite his disappointment, we hope Mr. Martin will enjoy his visit.

—When Mr. Francis Speer, of the *Gazette*, attempts to publish the news he should endeavor to give all of it. The story about the lady's bustle being on fire and its extinguishment by our reporter is substantially correct, but the manner in which the flames originated is quite different from the way in which he tells it. Francis was walking with the young lady at the time and was smoking one of those vicious cigarettes. His mouth was very near the lady's neck when a spark from his cigarette ignited the combustible material and the flames were so terrific that he ran away leaving us to repair the injury which he had caused.

Horses Stolen and Recovered.

The Coalport Standard gives an account of the theft of two horses from the barn of Samuel Hegarty in Beccaria township, Clearfield county, on the 22d inst. Immediate pursuit was organized by a party, who traced the animals to Tipton, this county, where they took the trail. Everywhere this party went they notified the farmers and others of the stolen horses. On the 25th the horses were found grazing in a field near Scalp Level, in Sinking Valley, and Mr. Hegarty was notified of the fact by Mr. Ford living on the farm of Mr. Sprankle. The owner identified his property, rewarded Mr. Ford and returned home in better spirits than for several days previous. It is not stated whether the thieves were captured, though very closely pursued.

—P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief Engineer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineer, said recently in an interview: "If I were a resident of this State (Pennsylvania) I would work, talk and vote for the Amendment. While I am generally opposed to strikes, I would inaugurate an everlasting strike against the saloon, I advise every locomotive engineer and every laboring man in this State to rid itself of the greatest enemy of labor."

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The Most Perfect Medical Preparation of the Age.

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Is of a clear, dark reddish amber color. It has a delicious taste. It is a most invigorating tonic. It is a gentle and painless, but thorough cathartic It contains no opium. It contains no poison or hurtful drug of any sort.

New Style Vinegar Bitters purifies the blood, beautifies the complexion, strengthens the nerves, muscles and brain, drives away malaria, and keeps the system so strong as to enable it to repel infectious diseases and epidemics generally.

The organs of the body most given to shirking their regular work are the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys. A medicine that stimulates these organs into healthy action without causing pain, is invaluable.

New Style Vinegar Bitters does this, and it does the work permanently. It never robs Peter to pay Paul, as alcoholic and other (so-called) remedies do. It is a most grateful, healing medicine to all who are troubled with piles, for it relieves at once, and soon cures this most painful disorder.

It aids digestion, cures constipation, headache, billious complaints, feverishness, neuralgia, nervous diseases of every sort, and every class of skin disease known.

As a Family Medicine, for the use of ladies, children and men of sedentary habits, the New Style Vinegar Bitters has no equal in the world. It is invaluable for curing the ills that beset childhood, and gently regulates the diseases to which women at every period of life are subject.

Ladies, get a bottle from your druggist and try it. If your druggist has not the New Style Vinegar Bitters, ask him to send for it. If you once try it you will never be without this priceless remedy in the house.

VINEGAR BITTERS.

The only Temperance Bitters known

It stimulates the brain and quiets the Nerves, regulates the Bowels and renders a perfect blood circulation through the human veins, which is sure to restore perfect health.

GEO W DAVIS of 169 Baronne St., New Orleans La., writes under date May 26, 1888, as follows: "I have been going to the Hot Springs, Ark., for fifteen years for an itching humor in my blood. I have just used three bottles of Vinegar Bitters, and it has done me more good than the Springs. It is the best medicine made."

JOSEPH J EAGAN, No. 75 West St., New York, says: "Have not been without Vinegar Bitters for the past twelve years, and consider it a whole medicine chest in our family."

MRS. MATTIE FURGUSON, Dryden, N Y, says: "Vinegar Bitters is the best medicine I ever tried; it saved my life."

T F BAILEY, of Humboldt, Iowa, says: "Vinegar Bitters cured me of paralysis ten years ago, and recently it cured me of rheumatism."

MRS WM A DAVIS, of Camden, N J, says: "have suffered greatly from indigestion and bowel troubles, and Vinegar Bitters gave me great relief

JAMES H DWYER, of Webster, Mass., writes: "I always use Vinegar Bitters as a spring medicine, and have the best of health."

L COLEMAN, of 77 Montgomery St., New York, writes: "I find your Vinegar Bitters a first-class tonic."

Thousands of other testimonials sent on application, also a ladies' book free.

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11	Suppressed or Painful Periods	.25
12	Whites, too Profuse Periods	.25
13	Croup, Cough, Difficult Breathing	.25
14	Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	Rheumatism, Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	Fever and Ague, Chills, Malaria	.50
17	Piles, Blind or Bleeding	.50
18	Catarrh, Influenza, Cold in the Head	.50
19	Whooping Cough, Violent Coughs	.50
20	General Debility, Physical Weakness	.50
27	Kidney Disease	.50
28	Nervous Debility	1.00
30	Urinary Weakness, Wetting Bed	.50
32	Diseases of the Heart, Palpitation	1.00

SPECIFICS.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price.—HUMPHREYS' MEDICINE CO. 109 Fulton St. N. Y.

Letter List.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the post-office at Bellefonte, Centre county, Penn'a, May 27, 1889:

Mrs. Mary Jane Armstrong, Gib Brindle, J S Howell, Jacob Kast, Sidney C Mather, Miss Fannie Miller, Elmer Naise, Isaac Sickle, Luther Smith, Frank Vaun.

Persons inquiring for letters named in the above list will please say advertised.

JAS. H DOBBINS, Postmaster.

RAILROADS

BALD EAGLE VALLEY RAILROAD.—TIME Table, May 13, 1889.

STATIONS	Dis	WESTWARD A.M	A.M	P.M
LOCK HAVEN		4 40	9 15	4 20
Flemington—f	1.8	4 43	9 19	4 23
Mill Hall	3.0	4 46	9 22	4 26
Beech Creek	8.3	4 56	9 34	4 38
Eagleville—f	9.9	4 59	9 37	4 40
Howard	14.5	5 07	9 48	4 49
Mt. Eagle—f	17.7	5 14	9 56	4 55
Curtin	19 9	5 18	10 01	5 02
Milesburg	23.5	5 25	10 12	5 10
BELLEFONTE	26 2	5 35	10 25	5 20
Milesburg	23.5	5 45	10 35	5 30
Snow Shoe Int	24.8	5 48	10 38	5 33
Unionville	8.5	5 55	10 48	5 41
Julian	32.9	6 05	10 59	5 50
Martha	37.6	6 12	11 09	5 59
Port Matilda	40.4	6 21	11 17	6 06
Hannah—f	43.7	6 28	11 26	6 13
Fowler—f	45.0	6 30	11 29	6 15
Dix—f	46.3	6 33	11 32	6 19
Bald Eagle	49.3	6 40	11 38	6 25
Vail	51.2	6 44	11 43	6 29
East Tyrone	53.0	6 48	11 48	6 33
TYRONE	54.3	6 55	11 55	6 40

STATIONS	Dis	EASTWARD A.M	P.M	P.M
TYRONE		8 10	3 10	7 15
East Tyrone	1.3	8 17	3 17	7 22
Vail	3.1	8 20	3 20	7 28
Bald Eagle	5.9	8 25	3 24	7 33
Dix—f	8.9	8 30	3 30	7 39
Fowler—f	9.3	8 32	3 3	7 42
Hannah—f	10.6	8 36	3 37	7 46
Port Matilda	13.9	8 43	3 44	7 55
Martha	17.3	8 51	3 52	8 05
Julian	21.4	8 59	4 01	8 15
Unionville	25.8	9 10	4 10	8 25
Snow Shoe Int	29.5	9 18	4 18	8 35
Milesburg	30 8	9 22	4 20	8 39
BELLEFONTE	33.5	9 32	4 30	8 49
Milesburg	30.8	9 47	4 40	9 01
Curtin	34.4	10 01	4 47	9 11
Mt Eagle—f	36.6	10 06	4 55	9 17
Howard	39.8	10 16	5 02	9 27
Eagleville—f	44.4	10 30	5 10	9 40
Beech Creek	46.0	10 35	5 13	9 45
Mill Hall	51.3	10 50	5 24	10 01
Flemington	52.5	10 54	5 27	10 05
LOCK HAVEN	54.3	11 00	5 30	10 10

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD Time Table in effect May 13th, 1889.

Westward Dis.	P M	A M	Stations	Dis.	Eastward A M	P M
0	3 35	7 30	SCOTIA	25.6	6 45	2 55
1	3 55	7 51	5.3 Fairbrook	20.3	6 22	2 35
2	4 05	8 05	8.7 Penns. Furnace	16.9	6 08	2 22
3	4 15	8 13	10.6 Hostler f	15.0	6 00	2 12
4	4 30	8 21	12.3 Marengo f	13.3	5 53	2 02
5	4 36	8 26	13.5 Loveville f	12.1	5 46	1 56
6	4 45	8 36	15.2 Furnace Road f	10.4	5 41	1 49
7	4 50	8 41	15.8 Dungarvin f	9.8	5 37	1 45
8	5 09	8 51	18.2 Warriors Mark	7.4	5 29	1 29
9	5 15	9 05	20.5 Pennington	5.1	5 20	1 20
10	5 25	9 15	23.5 Stover	2.1	5 08	1 18
11	5 40	9 25	25.6 TYRONE		5 00	1 10

BELLEFONTE & SNOW SHOE RAILROAD—Time Table, May 13, 1889.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 6.45 a m; arrives at Bellefonte at 8.45 a m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 10.25 a m; arrives at Snow Shoe at 11.16 a m.

Leaves Snow Shoe at 4.00 p m; arrives at Bellefonte at 5.50 p m.

Leaves Bellefonte at 8.05 p m, arrives at Snow Shoe at 10.00 p m.

S S BLAIR, General Supt.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE R. R.—BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R. To take effect May 13th, 1889.

Dis.	Westward p.m.	p.m.		Eastward a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
0	5.50	2.06	MONTANDON	5.30	9.10	5.48
1.5	6.15	2.15	Ar. LEWISBURG. Lv	5.20	9.00	5.35
1.5	6.15	2.15	Lv. LEWISBURG. Ar		9.00	5.35
5.4	6.24	2.26	Biehl f		8.51	5.26
6.8	6.30	2.32	Vicksburg f		8.45	5.20
10.7	6.41	2.43	MIFFLINBURG		8.35	5.0
13.1	6.48	2.50	Barber f		8.29	5.01
15.2	6.54	2.55	Sweigle f		8.24	4.56
16.1	6.56	2.58	Millmont		8.22	4.53
18.6	7.05	3.08	LAURELTON		8.13	4.43
23.5	7.12	3.20	Pardee f		8.01	4.30
28.9	7.36	3.33	Cherry Run f		7.48	4.16
32.2	7.40	3.44	Paddy Mt. Tunnel f		7.40	4.08
33.9	7.45	3.48	Ingleby f		7.36	3.57
36.6	7.52	3.55	Coburn		7.27	3.55
39.6	7.58	4.04	Zerby f		7.19	3.45
43.4	8.10	4.13	Rising Springs		7.10	3.35
46.2	8.18	4.21	Penn's Cave f		7.00	3.27
49.2	8.25	4.28	CENTRE HALL		6.52	3.20
51.6	8.33	4.35	Gregg f		6.43	3.13
54.6	8.42	4.43	Linden Hall		6.36	3.05
56.7	8.48	4.48	OAK HALL		6.30	3.00
58.3	8.52	4.52	LEMONT		6.25	2.55
60.2	8.59	4.57	Dale Summit f		6.20	2.50
63.9	9.09	5.06	Pleasant Gap f		6.10	2.40
65.2	9.14	5.10	Axeman f		6.04	2.34
67.4	9.20	5.15	BELLEFONTE		6.00	2.30

CHAS E. PUGH, General Manager
ROBERT NEILSON, General Superintendent
S. B. WESTFALL, Superintendent

BELLEFONTE AND BUFFALO RUN RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, August 1, 1888. Trains on the Bellefonte and Buffalo Run Railroad will run as follows, leaving the PENN'A RAILROAD STATION.

EASTWARD. No6	No2	Dis.	STATIONS	Dis.	WESTWARD. No1 A M	No5 P M
P M	A M					
6 20	9 10	16	Ar BELLEFONTE Lv	0	6	3 30
6 13	9 00	17	Scales	1	6 07	3 35
6 09	8 50	16	Morris F	2	6 11	3 47
6 03	8 42	14	Whitmer F	4	6 19	3 50
5 57	8 37	12 5	Hunters	5 5	6 25	3 56
5 53	8 26	11 2	Filmore	6 3	6 29	4 00
5 46	8 27	9 5	Briarly F	8 5	6 36	4 07
5 39	8 20	9	Waddles	10	6 43	4 14
5 31	8 12	6 9	Scotia Crossing F	11 1	6 53	4 22
5 11	7 56	2	Krumrine	16	7 09	4 38
5 06	7 50	0	Lv STATE COLLEGE Ar	18	7 17	4 43

Trains will stop at stations marked "F" when signal is given or notice to Conductor.

Train 2 connects with Trains east and west on B E V R R and S S Branch.

Train 6 connects with Trains east on B E V R R and the S S Branch.

THOS. A. SHOEMAKER, Supt.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division.)—On and after May 13th, 1889.

	WESTWARD		
ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia daily	11 25	p m
" "	Harrisburg "	3 30	a m
" "	Williamsport "	7 10	a m
" "	Jersey Shore "	7 55	a m
" "	Lock Haven "	7 58	a m
" "	Renovo "	8 50	a m
" arrives	Erie "	4 00	p m
NIAGRA EXP. leaves	Phil's week days	8 50	a m
" "	Harrisburg "	12 15	p m
" arrives	at Williamsport "	3 05	p m
" "	Lock Haven "	4 15	p m
" "	Renovo "	5 15	p m
" "	Kane "	9 10	p m
Passengers by this train arrive in Bellefonte at		5 20	p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philada. week days	11 50	a m
" "	Harrisburg "	3 45	p m
" "	Williamsport "	7 10	p m
" arrives	at Lock Haven "	7 57	p m
" "	Renovo "	8 50	p m
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Phila.	4 30	a m
" "	Harrisburg "	8 10	a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10	a m
" "	Lock Haven	12 10	a m
	EASTWARD.		
Sea Shore EXP. leaves	L. Haven w. d	7 00	a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 35	a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15	a m
" arrives	at Harrisburg	11 30	a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15	p m
DAY EXP. leaves	Kane week days	6 25	a m
" "	Renovo	10 20	a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 15	a m
" "	Williamsport	12 50	p m
" arrives	at Harrisburg	3 15	p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 40	p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie daily	3 00	p m
" "	Renovo	10 30	p m
" "	Lock Haven	11 25	p m
" "	Williamsport	12 25	a m
" arrives	at Harrisburg	3 20	a m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50	a m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo w. d	4 35	p m
" arrives	at Harrisburg	9 45	p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 25	a m

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with train on L S [illegible] with B P & W N; at Emporium with N Y & P R R, and at Driftwood with A V R R.

ROBERT NEILSON, Supt.

Bellefonte Republican,

EDWARD T. TUTEN, - - Editor

Local Department.

—Trains are running between Tyrone and Cresson.

—The Opera house at Renovo was washed away by the flood.

—Fifty Prohibition meetings will be held in this county next week.

—The dam at Hopkins & Weymoth's mill at Snow Shoe broke and caused very much damage.

—One thousand men are said to be at work putting the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad in condition.

—Three thousand coffins have been taken to Johnstown in which to place the dead bodies for burial.

—"What is so fair as a day in June?" Why, a day in March is far fairer than the average June days, especially those of the present June.

—Almost every other person we meet has relatives or friends in Johnstown and the great calamity there is felt in waves of woe and grief throughout the entire state.

—In Lock Haven the selling of all malt or spiritous liquors has been suspended by the mayor as men get drunk and then steal from those whose goods are in an exposed place.

—The German band at Lock Haven played from the top of Schied's hotel during the height of the flood to cheer the people, The music was good, but it sounded strange at such a time.

—The viaduct which broke at Johnstown was two miles long and fifty feet deep, which will give an idea of the immense quantity of water which flowed over and through the fatal city.

—We have heard it stated that it may be weeks before the main line of the Pennsylvania railroad is open to travel, in which event the Bald Eagle and Lemont branches will be used a great deal.

—"The woman shall not wear that which appertaineth unto a man, neither shall a man put on a woman's garment, for all that do so are abomination unto the Lord thy God."—Deuteronomy 22:5.

—We hope the merchants will not increase the prices of any kind of goods because of a prospect that there will be a scarcity. Such action would be resented by the citizens as soon as goods could be procured from abroad.

—Mr. Cunningham is paving the park in the rear of the Court House, by making wide walks through it. This will improve its appearance, as the green of the lawn will show the better in contrast with the dark colored walks.

—It is probable that the Bald Eagle railroad from Tyrone and the Montandon branch from here to the main line will be used as the main line for a few days, all the large passenger and freight trains traversing it as the route of travel.

—A Hungarian, living near Collins' furnace, died on Saturday morning and was buried Saturday afternoon, it being stated that the remains could not be kept any longer. The funeral procession consisted of the hearse and coffin and a motley crew of Huns walking, two abreast, in the rear.

--The people at Cenrral City were put to much inconvenience. A Mrs. Gregg was compelled to do without food for some time until Mr. John Potter took some to her. The reason was that all she had in the house had been ruined by the water. Several other instances of a similar kind are related.

—It has often been noted and is an accepted fact that the more the forests are cleared away the higher the floods become. The reason is clear. The dead leaves in the woods retain the falling water and permit it to run out gradually, whereas when the land is clear all of the falling water rushes at once into the creek and rivers, whicd causes greater extremes of wet and dry.

—Many people surveyed Central City and vicinity on Sunday. The railroad leading from this place was black with people going to and from the scene of disaster nearest this place. It is likely that the farm of John Potter Esq., has fared worse. About four feet of earth has been washed off the surface and its place has been liberally filled with stones. It is, indeed, a desolate looking region.

We shall find—and many of us have noticed—that (no other expedient having been used) the tenement neighborhood will continue to be groggery cursed, notwithstanding that the parish school has been in operation for thirty years; the people poor, the young men often with low ideas and dissipated tastes, and the signs of progress very distinct.—*Catholic Citizen.*

—Two young men from Sugar Run named Killinger performed many deeds of valor on Saturday by rescuing families in dangerous locations. They carried over one hundred to places of safety and refused to take one cent for their services. The one rescued a party of fifteen from the upper story of a small house on 4th street in Lock Haven just as the water was entering the room where the sufferers were being held captive at great risk of his own life.

An Appalling Calamity.

The Pennsylvania Flood Proves to be the Most Disastrous Event that Ever Happened in this Country.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES DESTROYED BY THE BURSTING OF A VIADUCT AT JOHNSTOWN.

A GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION OF THE AWFUL CATASTROPHE AS TOLD BY AN EYE WITNESS.

Bald Eagle Valley Almost Washed Away —Clearfield, Lock Haven, Lewistown and Various Other Places Entirely Submerged—Loss in Centre Co. Estimated at $500,000.

Shooting Human Ghouls at Johnstown.

From Monday's DAILY NEWS.

Bellefonte has been closed off from all communication with other places since the flood and for some time our people could only speculate how other communities had fared. Now, however, means of connection are being restored. As reports come in they grow more appalling and the slight inconvenience and damage here is as nothing to the stupendous loss of life and property elsewhere. We have from time to time read of such floods occurring in China or other remote parts of the globe, but that they have happened so near home is past belief. If the reports are true the calamity is the most appalling which ever occurred in this country from a single source.

It may be a week, we are told, before the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad is restored sufficiently for regular traffic. Almost its entire length the tracks are removed from the road bed and there are but few traces that it was so recently the location of a prosperous railroad. Consequently, the work upon it will be almost the same as if the entire road must be rebuilt.

At Johnstown the Conemaugh river and Stoney creek flow together into a viaduct comprising many acres of water. This furnished the power for the immense plant of the Cambria Iron Company. Below it were the iron works and a large population, a majority of of whom were connected with the manufactory. But they are now obliterated—blotted out in a single night. While the people were slumbering, the viaduct broke and it rushed down upon them. There was no salvation, but all in the path of the torrent were born along in it. We cannot name figures—it reaches into the thousands. In its path was a villiage known as Minersville, and including about one hundred and fifty houses. It was all swept away, not a person escaping.

An explosion of natural gas apparently added the horrors to the catastrophe and many lives were lost in that way.

In the other direction—in Clinton county—the greatest destruction was along the course of Pine Creek and Elk Creek. Capt. S. H. Williams, of this place, visited that region on Sunday. He says that three factories were destroyed at Mill Hall, including Mann's Axe Factory. There was great loss of life and fourteen bodies were recovered on Sunday.

In Lock Haven, while there was no great loss of life, the destruction of property was awful. The water stood seventeen feet deep in the Main street and stately and handsome buildings are ruined.

In our own county, in Haines and Miles townships and the immediate vicinity, the loss to property, it is estimated, will reach $500,000. The Pike is entirely obliterated, houses are carried away and some lives lost. Mrs. Simon Pfaust and her three children were drowned and on Sunday the body of Mrs. Faust and that of one of her children were recovered.

We quote a dispatch to the Altoona *Times* and, which by the courtesy of Mr. Harry Hutchinson was given to us. It relates to the flood at Johnstown and is as follows:

"Statements were made by people who were fresh from the water which destroyed the city and that swept away houses by the hundred and drowned at least a thousand people. Scores were imprisoned in the trains and cars were carried down by the rushing torrents. Most of the passengers were rescued. The Cambria Iron Company works were dismantled and hundreds of houses were carried away from East Conemaugh and a score of locomotives broken up. Some were carried a mile down the river. The sad havoc is destiled by Mr. C. N. Barckey, of Altoona, who was in Johnstown at the time of the flood. Mr. Barckey boards with his cousin, Mrs Storey, whose large three story residence is on Walnut street. On account of the depth of the water on the streets, Mr. Barkey did not go to work on Friday, but remained at his boarding house. The water was five feet deep on Walnut street before the flood reached the town In ten minutes thereafter it had reached within two feet of the third floor, and so rapid was the rise that it was with difficulty that the ladies of the house were taken to the third floor. On Saturday morning the water in the streets of Johnstown was sixty feet deep. Mr. Barckey escaped by climbing to the upper story over the roofs of several houses, reached the river and was ferried across, making his way to Ebensburg. When he reached Altoona last evening he was very tired, but exceedingly gaateful for the preservation of his life. His boarding house was moved from its foundation, but fortunately held together. We have taken the following account of the extent of the disaster from memoranda furnished by Mr. Barckley, and we think our readers will find it an accurate review of the situation as he saw it. The entire plant of the Gauter company were destroyed. All the cottages within a square of the river, including the street car stables and six horses are gone. The flood struck it at Red Bank street, and from that point to Washington street, all that is left is the Baltimore and Ohio main building and a part of the Wood, Morrell & Co's store. This takes all from Clinton street to opposite Washington street, and as far as Locust street, and then angling across the Park to the Presbyterian church out to Lincoln street, and from Marshal street to Vine street there is scarcely a building left standing.

"The avenue below Walnut street and between Main street and Stoney Creek still contains a few buildings, but they are valueless.

"In Minersville, which was a building of over one hundred homes, the only building left standing is the school house. It is Mr. Barkley's opinion that 600 dwelling houses were destroyed. The number of lives lost he places at a modest estemate at from 800 to 1,000. The scenes attending the flood are indescribable.

THE WORST FROM JOHNSTOWN CONFIRMED.

Johnstown, June 2, 1886,

Special to the Altoona *Times*.

Everything in Johnstown presents a pitiful appearance. Ten-thousand people are drowned and all the works of the Cambria Iron Company, round house, and Pennsylvania Railroad depot and all the principal business houses have been swept away. About three engines out of one hundred are left. Forty dead bodies were carried out of the Fulbert House. Inmates of Cambria are still submerged. A train of flour was saved at Conemaugh and is being consumed by the people.

Numerous washouts are reported all along the route. The dead bodies and debris in Main street are piled up to the house tops. Not twenty feet of track remains between South Forks and Johnstown.

ROBBING THE DEAD BODIES.

News comes from Johnstown this morning that the dead bodies of the drowned were being robbed by the human cormorants who prey upon such sad scenes. This so aroused the citizens that they captured four of the human ghouls and shot three of them, hanging one. Certainly a just retribution.

Gen. Hastings is at Johnstown with the militia and will protect property to the greatest extent of the ability of himself and 8,000 National Guard.

A later dispatch by telephone from the Altoona *Tribune* estimates the loss of all lives including those in the *Day Express* at from 2,600 to 3,000. The Cambria Iron Works were all destroyed and the damage to property is beyond calculation.

From Lock Haven, per dispatch by telephone at 7 o'clock, this morning, we learn that the water has left the city almost, but there is from 18 inches to 2 feet of mud on the streets. The river is still high. No lives lost.

Another report is to the effect that four women and one man at Lock Haven were drowned.

By telephone dispatch from Reedsville—Lewistown was yet under water yesterday afternoon. All bridges on Middle Division swept away and about 10 miles of track. Reported some lives lost in Lewistown but not verified.

It was learned by telephone that all the double track on the western division from South Fork to Johnstown, a distance of twelve miles, is washed away.

OTHER LOSSES.

The following deaths are reported to us from various sources and is authentic. At Washington Furnace—John Armstrong and sister were drowned. Both bodies were found in their night clothes. At Mackeyville—A. Ryne, wife and two children; John Harter, Mrs Kyler and four children. At Salona—Mrs. Alexander Whiting, Wm. Heminizer, Wm. Weakly and wife and a child of Lew Seiler. At Flat Rock—two persons whose names are unknown.

C. W. Dunkle and wife had a narrow escape. They floated on top of their house and were rescued at Millbank. Later reports give the number drowned at Mill Hall and vicinity at 26. A. Rine and family, who were reported dead, are said to have reached land in safety. Mr. Rine is a waterman and and his efforts to rescue his family were truly heroic and successful. The fact that he was thoroughly familiar with the country and was a strong swimmer enabled him to know just where to stem the flood with his children in his arms until he struck terra firma and waded to a place of safetv.

LOSSES AT LOCK HAVEN.

The water at Lock Haven was seven or eight feet deep in the streets. It reached from mountain to mountain—a sea of water.

The depth of the water can be realized when it is known that it reached exactly four feet deep in the Montour House, where the Normal School is now located. Every business place meets with losses ranging from $1,000 to $30,000. A few estimates have been telephoned us, as follows: T. C. Hipple, $1,000; Capt. Kress, $3,000; Senator Peale, $1500; Mr. McCormick, $1,000; Jacob Brown, $7,000; Edwards & Co., dry goods, $8,000; Simon & son, dry goods, $30,000; Geo. Mason, drugs, $3,000 to $4,000; Franciscus drugs, $4,000; T. C. Hilton, $4,000. The loss in lumber is stupendous and will run into millions of dollars. The streets of the city are covered with saw logs and all sorts of debris.

AFFAIRS AT JOHNSTOWN.

The City Under Martial Law—Plenty to Eat and Volunteers to Bury the Dead—More Hangings.

We obtained the ear of the Altoona *Tribune* on Tuesday and it very obligingly gave us the very latest concerning the sad condition of Johnstown. The published reports that 10,000 were drowned are confirmed and the thousands who have volunteered their services are at work burying the dead.

The people who have survived are not in need. The hand of charity, or rather of brotherly aid, has been widely opened, and contributions of everything they need have been profusely given. The Pennsylvania Railroad has freely carried supplies from Pittsburg, Ebensburg and other places, and everyone who goes takes something along.

Since the reports of Monday there have been seven or eight more summary executions of persons who have been found in the ghoulish work of robbing the dead bodies. The city is under martial law. Those who commit the crime of robbery are principally the ignorant and vicious foreign residents—the Hungarians and Italians—of whom there are many in Johnstown. Four more have been hanged and two or three shot. To more perfectly maintain order and prevent crime everyone is compelled to retire from the scene by eight o'clock at night, and all found out after that hour who cannot account for themselves or their business are arrested.

The scene presented on Tuesday in the town is described as a wild, desert waste. All the buildings are carried away, even where were a few days ago the crowded thoroughfares are obliterated and cannot be found.

The volume of water that came down upon the people can be faintly imagined when we tell them that the viaduct which broke was two miles wide, three long and fifty feet deep.

What he saw in Thirty-one Hours.

Rev. J. Zeigler, who has been in Ridgeway, Pa., had a difficult time to reach home and Tuesday morning had reached Julian. He tells us his story and what he saw, concisely as follows:

"I have just completed thirty-one hours of travel, going ninety miles in a semi-circle, extending through some of the flooded district of Pennsylvania. Starting seven miles southwest of Ridgeway, I came in a buggy across the mountains to Pennfield, I found that heavy bodies of water had fallen on the farmland, causing great washouts. All the dams on the Benzgette are gone all the way from Winterburn to Driftwood. They have gone out with millions of feet of lumber, taking houses and barns and devastating the valley in general. From Pennfield I came by stage to Clearfield and found that place completely ruined. Every bridge in the Clearfield creek and Susquehanna river is gone. Stables and other rubbish are piled in heaps all along the stream. The town all along the flat was flooded to a depth of three of four feet in the street, causing great damage to cellars and low buildings.

In Dubois the water was six feet high. Coming from Clearfield to Philipsburg by rail, I found terrible destruction all along the route. Philipsburg suffered heavily. The Pennsylvania yard at Tyrone is in a terrible condition. Cars are standing in the shape of the letter V over the washout. The yard is a wreck. The Bald Eagle Valley has suffered much. From Port Matilda eastward the farm land is flooded and washed away. It is all the same as far as Julian, where I am now."

—Three spans of the great railroad bridge at Lewistown yielded to the rushing waters and were washed away.

TREMENDOUS DESTRUCTION IN WILLIAMSPORT.

THAT BEAUTIFUL CITY WITH ITS MAGNIFICENT RESIDENCES AND SPLENDID CHURCHES ALMOST SUBMERGED

At length, on Monday afternoon, the first intelligence from Williamsport came to this place and showed that the fairest city on the West Branch of the Susquehanna had suffered even more than had been supposed possible. The loss in lumber there, where there was so much to lose, is even greater than it was in Lock Haven. Tens of millions of dollars will be required to express the figures. The large bridges which span the river there or in the vicinity are all either washed away or materially weakened. The following is a summary: The Williamsport boom broke about nine o'clock on Saturday morning; taking with it the Maynard street and the Williamsport City bridges. About 3 o'clock on that afternoon Lutcher & Moore's mills swept down the river, striking the centre span and carrying it away. Beaver mills yielded to the flood about 3 o'clock p. m. and took with them three spans of the bridge, making four in all out of the Williamsport bridge. Three spans are gone out of the Linden bridge. At least one span has been carried away from the county bridge. Newberry bridge is all right. At three o'clock on Sunday morning Montgomery bridge was known to be all right. Two or three spans of the Pennsylvania bridge at Muncy have yielded to the flood and four spans of the Dewart bridge. These, together with the Milton bridge, struck the bridge at Lewisburg and carried it away.

West Fourth street, Williamsport, always one of the most charming spots in Pennsylvania, was a sea of water. As an example a gentleman who occupies a stately mansion on West Fourth street, said that on Saturday afternoon we rode from the Park Hotel to his house in a boat. There were fifteen inches of water on the lower floor of his residence.

A Steamer to the Rescue.

The Queen's Run brick works steam scow and Capt. Shaw's steamer "City of Lock Haven" were run into the gut at Wm Allen's place at Munseytown on Friday night and on Saturday morning about seven o'clock the drift got so high that the trees to which the scows were tied were torn out by the roots and scow and trees and drift all went down the river. But Capt. Shaw had steam up and headed his boat directly up stream and kept the bow against a tree and his boat stayed there in safety all day until about 4 o'clock when the family of Wm. Allen were seen on the roof of the house then parties on this side of the river watched with awe as they thought the Allen house was going to move, when all at once Capt. Shaw's steamer was seen to start towards the house and as the family left the roof it was supposed that they all got on board. The boat lay anchored near Allen's barn until Sunday morning, when it steamed down to the gut and anchored in that harbor again. —*Lock Haven Democrat.*

A Large Part of Lewistown Destroyed.

The nearest to Lewistown that we could obtain by telephone on Tuesday was Milroy. That place was still without communication by wire with Lewistown, but they had heard from persons who reached that place that the whole lower part of the town was destroyed by the water. The Court House and the Jail is being occupied by people whose homes were washed away.

In the Narrows near Lewistown the enormous axe works owned for many years by Mr. Mann and which are the largest in the United States, are partially destroyed.

At these works 1200 dozen of axes were made every day. Their owner is a brother of our citizen, Mr. Fearon Mann.

Meagre News From Williamsport.

We have found it impossible to obtain any complete news from Williamsport, but that alone indicates that the beautiful city suffered greatly. One rumor stated that 140 persons were drowned, but that must be accepted as only a rumor. It is stated however, that twenty persons who were on the Market street bridge were carried away. The water was five feet higher than it was during the great flood of 1865, and all the business part of the city is in ruins.

Notes from Lock Haven.

Mr. Graf. Stewart, who lives near Lock Haven, narrowly escaped drowning during the flood.

A barn belonging to Judge Mayer was carried away by the flood with a great deal of good stock in it.

The water came up so swiftly in Lock Haven as to carry saw logs crashing through the windows of stores and houses. It retired with equal violence and with the same destructive effect.

FOR ADDITIONAL NEWS OF THE FLOOD SEE FIFTH PAGE.

—Many travelling men have been placed in a disagreeable plight, having been caught away from home without a sufficient sum of money, and in many instances their friends being in an agony of suspense because they cannot be heard from.

Personal Pencilings.

Major Harvey Benner is now able to be out.

Mrs. John A. Mull, of Philipsburg, is visiting friends in Bellefonte.

C. P. Hewes, Esq., and his bride will be home after the fifth instant.

Mr. Tom Hutchinson, now of Emporium, is well pleased with the duties of his new position.

Rev. E. D. Miller and wife from Freeland, Luzerne county, Pa., are visiting at Mr. and Mrs. C. T. Gerberich.

Miss Jennie Dare, of Philadelphia who used to be a resident of Bellefonte, is visiting Miss Weldon in Lock Haven.

Mr. Woomer and Mr. Jonas Meyers, in their efforts to reach Williamsport, waded through water up to their shoulders.

Mr. Hamilton Otto, of this place, has three brothers at Johnstown, and the report of loss of life there proved to be a source of great concern to him.

Hon. John A Woodward will make an extended trip through the West and Northwest in the interest of *The Farm Journal*, of Philadelphia, he being a member of its editorial staff.

Miss Emily Harris was in Lock Haven during the flood and was brought home on Tuesday by a party including Wilbur Harris and Harry Quiggley who went in a conveyance to Lock Haven.

Prof. George P Bible and wife, of Lock Haven, are at present visiting in Bellefonte. We have not seen Mrs. B., but George looks even better than usual and seems to enjoy life in the Lumber City.

Prof. and Mrs. George Bible and baby are still in town, being detained here by the interruption to railroad travel. Of course, the Professor will return to Lock Haven as soon as possible.

T. C. Hipple, Esq., of Lock Haven, has been elected Right Eminent Grand Commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of Pennsylvania and the next annual meeting of the Grand Commandery will be held in Lock Haven, Mr. Hipple's home.

We have heard that the sister of Mr. Brandon, the proprietor of the Bush House, who resides at Johnstown, is safe. We asked the Altoona *Tribune* people if the name Otto appeared in the published list of those who were drowned in Johnstown, and they tell us that the name does not appear, which renders it likely that none of Mr. Ham Otto's brothers are among those who perished.

—Mr. Will Burnside, who was away from home at the time of the flood, reached Bellefonte on Tuesday at one o'clock in Baum's livery hack. He says that the people of Altoona and Tyrone are in the same condition that we are here and know but little of the extent of the flood outside of their immediate vicinity.

—The only man known positively to have been drowned in Lock Haven is James Guilford, who worked for James Bricker. He attempted to walk down Bellefonte avenue on Saturday morning, but when below Jones street the current knocked him off his feet and he was carried along by the water.

—One of the greatest sources of inconvenience at Lock Haven at present is from lack of drinking water. The two city reservoirs in the mountains about Castanea having bursted, there is no drinking water in that city except what is carried there from the wells.

A LESSON ABOUT THE FLOOD.

Now, don't you believe in the deluge—
Which came in Noah's day—
Which drowned every creature
That lived around that way?

And don't you believe in Noah's Ark
That was made of gopher wood;
Where Noah and his family stayed
And the great flood withstood?

And don't you believe that the inside
All with pitch was lined,
And that Noah into it took
Animals of every kind?

During the rain of forty days and nights
They lived there high and dry
E'en when the waters raged without
And rose up mountain high?

Why here in the Keystone State
After only two days of rain
We see the waters rise high and rage
All o'er the mighty plain.

Suppose that twenty times as long
The rain had descended the same—
Beside it Noah's mighty flood
Would have been quite tame.

The water would have been o'er mountain top
And reached o'er all the land;
And not a living thing could have remained
As large as a grain of sand!

Then you'd better believe in the Bible—
For every word is true:
About Mr. Jonah and his whale
The Ark and the animals, too.

Then if you obey this Holy Word,
Which is so very plain;
You can rest calmly in the Ark
For you will be out of the rain.

One duty that it teaches you—
This is the substance and sum:
Vote on the 18th of June
That there shall be no more Rum.

MARRIED.

ERHARD—LANICH.—On the first of June, 1889, at Unionville, by Rev. M. R. Lantz, Mr. [illegible] A. Erhard and Miss Sadie F. Lanich.

EMERICK—MULHOLLAND.—[illegible] of the bride's mother, June 4, [illegible] N. Emerick, of Karthaus, Clearfield Co., and Miss Mary M. Mulholland, of Pine Glen, Centre county, Pa., by Rev. Ed. Everett Hosheur, of Bellefonte, Pa.